The Brand that is giving complete SATISFACTION for more than 12 years. Get it from WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

The choice of novice and experienced CYCLISTS Recommended by WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI NO. 31 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1918. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. and O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 861,421.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Sukkadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE

FINE WHITE THYMOL B. P.

Quotation on Request.

G. S. RANADE & CO.,

Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £3,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
50, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point.)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank:

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 29,160,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Changehun	Calcutta	Rangoon
Darien (Dalne)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Fongtien	Sydney
Hongkong	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
Los Angeles (Cal U.S.A.)	New York	Tokyo
Kaiyuan	Osaka	Tsingtau
	Pekin	Telnanfu
	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 267,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA
CEYLON, MALAY STATES, JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai
Madras	Malacca	Canton
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow
Amritsar	Klang	Peking
Rangoon	Seremban	Tientsin
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama
Colombo		Kobe
JAVA & SUMATRA,	PHILIPPINES ISLM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok,	
Batavia	Saigon	Cebu Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoile
Medan		

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminister Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principle commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road.
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours.—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday.—10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £562,500
Reserve Fund £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,500,000
old Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
angkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kawla Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. M. WILSON,
Agent.

21, Churchgate Street.

INSURANCE

THE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives assured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
301, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed Rs.1,20,00,0000
Claims paid exceeds..... Rs 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds... Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.

Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

TURKO ROMAN BATH,

WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE.

Separate arrangements for Ladies.

Restorer and Preserver of HEALTH, STRENGTH AND BEAUTY.

Highly appreciated by the medical world.

Open: 8 a.m., to 9 p.m. Sundays not excepted.

Chambers: 303, Hornby Road, Bombay opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.

CRUSADE

AGAINST

CONSUMPTION

DOCTORS ASTONISHED AT MY SUCCESS.

Lady writes 19th Jan.

"I have told the Doctors about the cure of 2 well-known ladies. They were all astonished. I shall never forget, to be grateful about my sister's case."

I have now about 50 Patients in Bomb making splendid progress.

Owing to my numerous engagements am seeing patients and others.—

THURSDAY, FRIDAY:—8 a.m. to p m., and 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

SATURDAY:—8 a.m., to 11 a.m., and 6-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

REV. G. R. WALTERS

Room 20, ORIENT HOTEL.

"The Silk you have been admiring!

(1)
'YOUR TASTE
(2)
'YOUR STYLE
(3)
YOUR FASHION

These have been our Special and Careful Study for years.

'The Silk' you have been 'admiring' is available

—ONLY—

AT—

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 125.

NOTICE.

The Auction Sale of 100 Casks Copper Sulphate advertised to take place to-day has been POSTPONED until further notice.

AUCTION SALE OF 1 CASE CONGO COLOUR.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company, will sell by public auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Khatau Valabhdas and Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Vora Goolamally Rasoolbhoy.

1 case 100 lbs. each 1 lb. tin colour Congo Suraj.

AUCTION SALE OF DIRECT GREEN COLOURS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs MEHTA and Company, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, by order of the concerned to close the partnership.

44 lbs. Direct India Fast Green II.
19½ lbs. Direct Diamine Dark Green II.
242 lbs. Direct Green.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 BALES BLACK SHIRTINGS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Company, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street Fort, on account of the Insurance Company concerned.

2 Bales each 50 lbs. Black Shirtings No. 8095 38 to 39 yards and 7lbs.
2 Bales each 50 pieces Black Shirtings No. 9035 38 to 39 yards and 5½ lbs.
2 Bales each 50 pieces Black Shirtings No. 10035 38 to 39 yards and 8 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Chotalal Mangaldas and on account and at the risk of Sha Jamnadas Harakhji.

S. S. "INDOMAROO."

5 Bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings No. 5252.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE LOT FENTS OF SATIN, POPLIN AND DAMASK AND FANCY VESTING CLOTH.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 5th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the concerned.

1 Lot Fents of satin, poplin, Damask and Fancy Vesting cloth.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS JASSA WADI AT HANSALI TALAU, LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD, (DADAR.)

On SATURDAY the 16th February at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs MEHTA and Co. will under instructions from the Mortgagor and with the concurrence of the Mortgagee sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel or Pension Tax land or ground known by the name of Jassa Wadi situate lying and being at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 238 7/9 (two hundred and thirty-eight and seventh-nineth square yards or thereabouts forming portion of Land registered in the Books of Collector of Bombay under Old No. 236 New No. 1/3903 Old Survey No. 2/273 and New Survey No. 2/1432 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4194 and Street No. 555 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East and South by the property of Anandrao Pandurang Ambre on or towards the West by the property of Madhusudan Damoder and on or towards the North by the property of Atmaram Pandurang Ambre and beyond that by Lady Jamshedji Road.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 PACKAGES COLOURED CHOONDI.

On THURSDAY, the 7th February at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. M. H. Chaganlal & Co. at their shop at Champagully, Moolji Jetha Market and on account and at the risk of Seth Doongersing Chotalal.

10 packages each about 100lbs. coloured Choondi Pea design 27 yards of Bombay Co.
15 packages each about 100lbs. coloured

SALE BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(*Contd.*).

Choondi lowered design 27 yards of Bombay Co.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS, DYERS, STORE SUPPLIERS, AND COLOUR MERCHANTS.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF ANILINE DYES CONSISTING OF

1.—20 cases each 100 lbs. Horse Brand Fast Congo Red (S. Narayen's) in ¼ lb. packing (made in Austria).
2.—18 cases each 50 lbs. without number Horse and Fairy Brand Fast Cargo Red in 1 lb. packing (made in Switzerland).
3.—1 case 100 lbs. Beyer's Congo Red 2 Boys Brand Fast Pink in 1 lb. packing (made in Germany).
4.—2 cases each 100 lbs. Rhinoceros Brand Fast Pink in 1 lb. packing (made in Germany).
5.—4 cases each 50 lbs. Oxamine Fast Pink B N E in 1 lb. packing (made in Germany) Badische.
6.—1 case 50 lbs. Superfine Green Crystals in 1 lb. packing (made in Germany).
7.—27 lbs. Malachite Green Crystals Sovereign Brand M M in 1 packing (made in Germany).
8.—99 lbs. Ebrahim Green E. T. C. in 8 ounce packing (made in Germany) Elephant and Tiger Brand.
9.—44 lbs. Green Crystals Flower Brand in ¼ lb. packing (made in Germany).
10.—15½ lbs. Green Crystals in ¼ lb. packing Fairy with Bugle Brand (made in Germany).
11.—28 lbs. Green Crystals in 8 ounce packing Three Sparrow Brand (made in Germany).
12.—11 lbs. Green Crystals Horse Brand in 8 ounce packing M L B. (made in Germany).
13.—21 lbs. Green Crystals Horse Brand in 8 ounce packing M L B. (made in Germany).
14.—23 lbs. Badische Green Crystals 2000 Elephant Brand in ¼ packing (made in Germany).
15.—17 lbs. Best Green No. 229 in ¼ lb. packing One Sparrow Brand (German Make).
16.—110 lbs. Best Green Crystals No. 11 B in 8 ounce packing Man on Elephant Brand P. S. (made in Germany).
16A.—111½ lbs. Best Green Crystals of various brands of original packing (made in Germany).
17.—1 case 25 lbs. Beyers Croscine Orange G. S. in ¼ lb. packing (German Make).
18.—1 case 100 lbs. Orange No. 2 Five Faced Devi lable in ¼ lb. packing Brahma Brand (manufactured in Germany).
19.—2 cases each 100 lbs. Chrysophenine Victoria Brand in 1 lb. packing (made in Switzerland).
20.—135 lbs. Brilliant Magneta, Jugannath Brand in ¼ lb. packing (packing not guaranteed) made in Germany.

At Messrs. MEHTA and Co.'s Auction Rooms, at 25, Medows Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Samples on view.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. Delivery within 8 days.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property situate at MATHARPACADY ROAD (on the South side of Rose Cottage Lane), Mazagaon.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of the owner sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, whereof Bhaskar Abajee is the Fazendari containing by admeasurement 1,573 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement and dwelling house and other erections standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Matharpacady Road (on the South side of Rose Cottage Lane), outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under New Survey No. 3695 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 3883 and Street No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the said Rose Cottage Lane, on or towards the South by the property formerly belonging to Raja of Venkatgiri and now of Abedin Amerudin, on or towards the West partly by a private passage and partly by the property belonging to Rustomji Jamasji Mistry and on or towards the East by the property belo[illegible] occupation of the [illegible]

For further [illegible] sale apply to [illegible]

Bom[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 3 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,

No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Payable Strictly in Advance.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL.		UP-COUNTRY	
Yearly.....	Rs. 30-0	Rs.	35-0
Half-yearly..	„ 15-0	„	18-0
Quarterly ..	„ 8-0	„	9-0
Monthly	„ 3-0	„	3-8
Single Copy.....	TWO Annas.		

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY
Yearly ....Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy .....ONE Anna.	

All subscriptions commence on and from the 1st or 15th day of the month; broken periods preceding the subscription date are counted at 2 annas per copy.

Monthly Subscribers should send their Subscription in advance, regularly, to maintain continuous supply.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

A SUCCESSFUL System of BETTING at the RACES Race Results to date prove it. Send 3 annas to WALEY HOPE, Post Box No. 411, G. P. O, Bombay. 2231

ARE YOU IN NEED OF SERVANTS?—If so, we can supply you servants of every kind but only caste of Pathan. Apply to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN THEKEDAR, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 2148

A Little Glance Assorted kinds of JAMS tins 2 lbs. each, 12 tins 1 lb each. Also assorted Dry fruits. 14 lbs. net. Rs. 9 respectively. Satisfaction guaranteed Carriage extra. THE SINDH AND BALUCHISTAN TRADING COY. Quotta. Tele "Beauty." 190

DR. H. C. SARCAR, M. B., (late) M. A. C. S., and M. A. M. S., (U.S.A.), F. S. So. (London), M. I. M. A. (Cal.) An experienced HOMEOPATH of 34 years' standing. Medical Examiner of the Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., etc.,—has made excellent arrangements to take up the most obstinate cases by correspondence. History of each patient must be accompanied with a remittance of Rs. 10 to cover the cost of treatment for 28 days. Teleg. Address:—Dr. SARCAR,—Ranchi.

WANTED.

AN ENGLISH LADY would like to find another to join her in a motor tour through India, and share expenses. Apply to Box No. 741, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2248

WANTED.—A secondhand CORONA TYPEWRITER, in perfectly sound order, cost not more than Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 742, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2249.

WANTED—Import Firm requires capable CANVASSERS for Hardware, Sundry and Provision Lines. Only experienced men who can influence business need apply giving full particulars to Box No. 738, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2242

WANTED—Large Firm of Piece-goods importers requires SERVICES of a first class bazar salesman (broker). Preference given to one, who can also influence business in Sundry and other lines. Reply with full particulars of experience stating salary required to Box No. 739, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2243

WANTED the public to know that AIDS to NEWSPAPER READING by N. N. Mazumdar (FOURTH EDITION revised and up-to-date) is, as the "Indian Mirror" says: "An *excellent* Dictionary of choice [illegible] phrases, idioms, and proverbs as well [illegible] foreign expressions [illegible] in newspapers." [illegible] useful publica- [illegible] AUTHOR,

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—TYPIST must be accurate and clean worker. Apply Box No. 740, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2244

WANTED—Competent ACCOUNTANT. Person having thorough knowledge of Gujarati and English Accounts will be preferred. Only capable men need apply to Box No. 737, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2241

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A retired SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Municipal Dispensary, Yerrowda, Poona. Salary Rs. 40—5—50. Free Quarters. Apply to PRESIDENT, Poona Suburban Municipality. 2232

WANTED URGENTLY—LADIE DRESSMAKER well qualified, with previous experience, good prospects, either on salary or Commission. Apply to PARISIAN DRESSMAKING MILLINERY LADIES OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT Scandal Point Road, Karachi. 2199

WANTED—Smart PARSI English knowing, only experienced, RENT-COLLECTOR and SUPERVISOR of Estates. Cash security Rs. 500. Pay upto Rs. 70. Apply with testimonials stating age, etc., to Box No. 720, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2171

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN by an Export and Import firm for all Japan Sundries and Piecegoods. One with thorough experience need apply. Good salary and commission offered. Apply to Box No. 734, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2222

WANTED for an Indian Army Depot PAY CLERK with previous experience in Departmental or Regimental Offices. Pay Rs. 30—5—40 to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc. to ADJUTANT DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1245

WANTED—An experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST. Salary Rs. 70—100, one having worked in a Solicitor's office preferred. Please apply in writing and call only by appointment. DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Esplanade Road. 2240

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.—WANTED—ACCOUNTS and GENERAL DUTY CLERKS, METER READERS and a SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply in own handwriting, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected. 2239

WANTED—A competent TRACER on Rs. 42 per mensem, on the Temporary Establishment. Applications stating age and experience with copies of testimonials should be addressed to The ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVT. P. W. D., Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay. 2041

WANTED—AN ENGLISH SPEAKING CLERK with previous experience in Brigade or Regimental Office to superintend Returns Records, and Files of Indian Infantry Depot. Pay Rs. 35—5—40 per mensem to suitable man. Apply forwarding testimonials, etc., to ADJUTANT, Depot, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 1177

WANTED—Two BACHELOR OF ARTS and three MATRICULATES of some experience, of any denomination or creed. Salary and prospect guaranteed. Apply with certificates stating lowest possible terms accepted. Selected will have to pay consulate recognization charges of the certificates from their pay. Certificates of unselected will be returned. Apply sharp to PROPRIETOR and MANAGING DIRECTOR, Simoens University College of Goa, Vasco-da-Gama. 1852

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—JAIPUR and MIRZAPUR CARPETS of all sizes and tastes in retail at factory prices by MEHTA & Co, Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort.

MICA, HEMATITE, REFUSE MICA GRAPHITE, RED OXIDE. Best quality at moderate prices. For full particulars please apply to Box No. 736, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2230

FOR SALE—One MOTOR A. C. GENERATOR by Siemens Bros. 16 B. H. P. and Dynamo combined 110 volts, 100 amperes, complete with main switch and fuses. Apply GLOBE ELECTRIC CO., Grant Road, next to London Hotel. 2209

NOTICE TO MILLS.—Just drop a line when you are in need of good quality Roller skins, Chrome Picking Bands, Chrome Belting. Compare quality and prices. NATHAN BENJAMIN & CO., Oriental Building, Hronby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1335

TO BE LET.

TO LET—An OFFICE on third floor in Apollo Street, on Rs. 70 a month, with Lift and Sanitary fittings. Apply to Mr. K. S. AIYAR, 65, Apollo Street, Bombay. 2201

TO BE LET—Office room, 1st floor, opposite Bombay Bank, from 1st March, 1918. Apply R. S. KAVARANA, 3, Church Gate Street, Watson Building. 2110

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangement for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MOTOR LICENSE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that after the 31st March, 1918, no Motor Vehicle shall be permitted to ply for hire within Kashmir territory unless and until it is duly licensed by the Kashmir Durbar.

(Sd.) KHUSHI MOHAMMED,
Khan Bahadur,
Revenue Minister,
Kashmir State.

Jammu, dated 31st January, 1918. 2250

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of three Rubber sheets English Admiralty pattern according to specification which can be had from the Storekeeper. Sealed tenders should be sent to the undersigned so as to reach on or before the 12th February, 1918, 4 p.m.

(Sd) A. MASTER.
Municipal Commissioner,
For the City of Ahmedabad.

Municipal Office,
Stores Department,
Ahmedabad, 2nd February, 1918. 2236

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE IONIC PHARMACY and THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY have been removed to the No. 22-24, Cowasji Patel Street, near Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay, where all communications should be addressed from 15th January, 1918. 1736

V. A. MOHMED & CO.

HEREBY we inform the public that Messrs. ABBA JAFFER and JOOSAB MOHOMED AKBANI have left our service from the 1st ultimo. No one should deal with them in the name of the above mentioned company.—PROPRITOR E. P HABIB, for V. A. MOHOMED & Co.

NOTICE.

ON the undermentioned days will appear at both the evening and night shows at the EMPIRE THEATRE (and not at the Excelsior Theatre as previously announced) a remarkable film chronicling a thrilling drive by a "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car through what is known as "The Death Valley" in Southern California, U.S.A. The picture is an unique record of a highly sensational achievement and proves the immense possibilities of the "DODGE BROTHERS" Motor Car.

PART I—from 2nd to 8th February next.
PART II—from 9th to 15th February next.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY. 2150

THE NIMAR COTTON COMPANY, LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

FOR SALE

OFFERS are invited by the undersigned so as to reach him not later than the 18th day of February, 1918, for the purchase of movable and immovable properties of the above Company as a going concern. The properties of the Company are situated at:—

SANAWAD—(Indore State) comprising Freehold Land and Pucca Building with complete Ginning Factory of 64 Single Roller Gins (Platt's) near the Railway Station at Sanawad.

BHICANGAON—(Indore State) comprising of Freehold Land and Pucca Building with a complete ginning factory of 32 Single Roller Gins (Platt's), 22 miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

KHARGAON—(Indore State) comprising of Freehold Land and Pucca Building with complete Press Factory (Nesmyth and Wilson's) about forty miles from Khandwa or Sanawad Station.

Offers for the sale of one or more of the Company's Factories will also be considered.

The Liquidator will not be bound to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars apply to

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
Liquidator.

113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 2083

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. "JAVA MARU" having arrived, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged. Captain Richards, of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Bombay, 4th Feb. 1918.

GENERAL AVERAGE.

S. "SABARMATI"—Voyage from Karachi to Bombay, arrived at Bombay on 11th October, 1916. The Statement of General Average can be inspected daily at the Company's Offices, 120, Frere Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m. Consignees are requested to present their deposit receipts on and after 15th February, 1918 for settlement of their accounts.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
120, Frere Road,
Bombay

2182

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the services of Mr. OCCHOWLAL KASHINATH, who was a Mehta, in the firm of Messrs. Mahasukh Chandulal and Co., have been DISPENSED with from the middle of January, 1918. Any one dealing with him on behalf of the firm will do so at his own risk.

Dated this 2nd day of February, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys' for Messrs. Mahasukh, Chandulal and Co.

2236

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE of the firm of RAVAL CHHAGANLAL JAGANNATH in the firm of MAHASUKH CHANDULAL and Co., (carrying on business at Sutar Chawl, Bombay, as Paper Merchants), has CEASED from the 21st January, 1918

All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by our clients Messrs. CHHAGANLAL RANCHODBHAI, TYABALLI KADERBHAI, MAHASUKH HIMATRAM and CHUNILAL MOTILAL, who have continued to carry on the said business in partnership in the name style and firm of MAHASUKH CHANDULAL & CO.

Dated his 2nd day of February, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
Attorneys' for Messrs. Mahasukh, Chandoolal & Co.

2235

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 57 of 1918.

Re: (1) DEVIDAT PREMSUKHDAS, (2) MAKHANLAL BALMUKUND, (3) BHAGIRATH BALMUKUND, (4) GORIDAT RAMCHARANDAS and (5) GAJADHAR RAMCHARANDAS, trading at Bombay under the name and style of Balmukund Premsukhdas, at Calcutta, under the name and style of Goridat Ramcharan Devidat, at Cawnpore under the name and style of Goridat Ganpatrai and at Ahmedabad under another name Adjudged Insolvents.

EX PARTE—Prier de Soane and Co., a firm: Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed (1) Devida Premsukhdas, (2) Makhanlal Balmukund (3) Bhagirath Balmukund, (4) Goridat Ramcharandas and (5) Gajadhar Ramcharandas have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1918.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
for Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 4th February, 1918. 2247

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Will of FATMABAI, widow of Ismail Kasam-Kamaria, late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant ... Deceased.

1. MUKHI MEGJEE MOOLJEE, residing at Sandhurst Road, outside the Fort. .....
2. SAFARALLI CURRIM, residing at Dongri, outside the Fort. .....
3. RAHIMTOOLA LALJEE, residing at Palki Mohollа, outside the Fort, all of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitants, Merchants, Executors named in the Will ... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir STANLEY LOCKHART BATCHELOR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twenty-ninth day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Eighteen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 29th day of January, 1918.
Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co.,
2246 Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BROACH INDUSTRIAL COTTON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

In pursuance of the Order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd day of December, 1917, Mr. GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA, the sole Liquidator of the above Company will on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the Office of the undersigned at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay, the property of the above Company, situate at Broach both moveable and immoveable including the Engine, Boilers, Machinery and Plant in the Mill of the said Company. For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned at their aforesaid office.

Bombay, 19th January, 1918.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL
Attorneys for the Liquidator of the above Company.

1937.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 121 of 1915.

KHIMJI DAYAL & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MEGHJI VALLABHDAS ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 22nd day of February, 1916, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon. Court at the premises on Thursday, the 7th day of March, 1918, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard time.)

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of the plaintiffs and the defendant abovenamed in:—

All that piece or parcel of Government loka land or ground held under a Lease bearing date the 23rd day of January, 1909, between Khan Bahadur Haji Abdul Rehman Kadwani and others and Khimji Dayal and others together with the messuages and tenements standing thereon situate at Sewree in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 35833 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 10, 182, 184, and 238 New Nos. 14374, 14382, 14452, and 14471, Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey Nos. 1/2381, 1/2397 and 1/2408 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under F Ward No. 1119 (1), (2) 1120-1121-1122-1123-1125 (2), (1235), 1236 (1), 1236 (2), 1237 (1), 1237 (2) and 1238 (1) (3) (4) and Street Nos. 47, 47A-47B-48-49-50-51-214-214A 215, 215A, 216-216B, 216C and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East partly by Canary Battery Road partly by the property of Haji Mahomed Haji Abdul Karim and of B. K Shroff on or towards the West by the properties of Hormusji Ardeshir Wadia and Messrs. Tata and Sons, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Musa and partly by the property of Mancherji Framji Cama and on or towards the South by the Property of Messrs. Tata and Sons and partly by the Sewree New Road

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd plaintiffs abovenamed at Hornby Road, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay

Dated, this 2nd day of February, 1918.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
2238 Commissioner.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. BYRAMJI HIRJIBHAI WARDEN, KAIKHUSHRU BYRAMJI MEHTA and GULAMHUSEIN AHMED SOMJI, the first two of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants and the third of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant have contracted to sell to our client Bai SAMRATHBAI, widow of Zaveri Virchan Jeychand, the reversion of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written which is held by the said Bai Samrathbai, widow on lease under an Indenture of Lease dated 20th day of November, 1913, made between the said Behramji Hirjibhai Warden, Kaikhushru Byramji Mehta, and Gulamhussein Ahmed Somji of the one part and the said Bai Samrathbai, widow of Zaveri Virchand Jeychand of the other part.

All persons having any right title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance, of otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise and sale will be completed without reference to such claims and such claims, (if any), shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground known as Dorachi Khar situate at Worli Bombay containing by admeasurement 14, 245 square yards or thereabouts together with the hereditaments and buildings chawls and stables standing thereon and bounded on the West partly by the Worli or Mahaluxmi Road and partly by the land belonging to the Municipality and on the South by the property of Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas and Bhugwandas Narotamdas on the East partly by the property of Shivram Harichandra, partly by the property of Bhasker Govindji partly by the property of Tatia Damoder and partly by the property of Bhai Gopal, partly by the property of Waman Sadashiv, partly by the property of Nanu Bhat Padhay and partly by the property of Pandurang Govindji and on the North by the burial ground and assessed under Collector's Old No. 1, Collector's New No. 1276 New Survey No. 1-2/3366, 1/3362 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G. Ward Nos. 66(1), 67(1) 67(3), 67(4), 67(5) and 69 and Street Nos. 66, 67, 67b, 67c, 67d. and 69.

Dated this 4th day of February, 1918.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA.
2237 Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai JIWANBAI, widow and executrix of BOMANJI SHAPURJI CHOTHIA the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 802 of 1905 has contracted to sell the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written to our client. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at Bhasker Lane, in Gaiwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and thirty-four (334) square yards or thereabouts (being more or less) and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 428 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East-West and North by the property belonging to the trustees of Hargovan Anandji Desai Charities, and on or towards the South by a passage and beyond it the property of Balaji Jagannath and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 4560 and 4561 and Street, No. 7, 1 and were formerly and are now in the possession of the vendor.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1918.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

2234

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO'S SALES.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Properties occupied by Messrs. Stephens & Co., Veterinary Surgeon, Opposite the Allbless Baug at Charni Road, Girgaon.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction (unless the properties are previously disposed of by private sale) on THURSDAY the 21st day of February, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the following landed properties on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate at Churney Road in Girgaon without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay with the messuages and buildings standing thereon admeasuring 1,788/1/3 square yards be the same a little more or less and bounded on the east by the oart of Panjrapole charity, on the west by the public passage on the north by the oart of Mahomed Hoosein Toongaker and on the South by the moiety of the oart of Gopinath Damaji and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 267, New No. 1,842, Old Survey No. 137 and New Survey No. 8042 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1175 and Street No. 1 which said premises are held under an Indenture of Lease bearing date the 8th day of December 1864 and made between Bhicaji Nusserwanji and Hormusji Bhicaji of the one part and Babaji Naranji and Bajoobai his wife of the other part for a term of 99 years from the 8th day of December 1864 (renewable in perpetuity) at the monthly rent of Rs. 45.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, admeasuring 5147 square yards or thereabouts (forming a portion of a larger plot of land known as Girgaon "Gaewady") and situate at Girgaon in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the east by the property of the Bombay Panjrapole Institution, on the West partly by the property of Edulji Framji Dhondee partly by the property of Ramnath Dadaji and partly by the property of Raghunathdas Gopaldas and known as Mr. Stephens stables on the North by the property of Shree Fabibi wife of Mahomed Esmail and on the South by the property of Nowroji Cowasji Darukanawala, standing in the books of the Municipality under Ward Nos. 145 (1-2) and 146 (1a) and Street Nos. 12, 12a, and 13a. Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8050 and Pension Tax Nos. 38-152, which said premises are held under an Indenture of lease bearing date the 29th day of July 1690 and made between Nowroji Bhicaji and Maneckjal Atmaram, the then Secretaries of an Institution in Bombay known as the Panjrapole Institution of the one part and William Stephens and Frank Stephens of the other part for a term of 50 years from the 1st day of January 1890 with an option of renewal for another 50 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the Vendor at their office at No. 123, Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

N. B.—Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., or the undersigned will receive offers upto the 18th day of February 1918 for the purchase of the said properties by private contract.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th Feb., 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will on THURSDAY, the 7th day of February, 1918 at 9 a.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder, (near Port Trust's Revenue Offices.)

A lot of unserviceable stores comprising.

Gunny and sheeting bags, bottles, tins, iron drums, hoop iron, barrels, casks, hogsheads, kegs, canvas, cuttings, empty cases and crates old gunnies, barrel staves, water proof sheets, waste paper, jars, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 7 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE CLOTHING.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Army Clothing Factory, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 8th day of February, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the open space near the Blue Gate in Alexandra Docks, Frere Road, Fort.

Unserviceable Clothing, comprising:—Frocks, trousers, flannel shirts, shorts, jerseys, warm coats, socks, caps, mosquito curtains, water proof capes, blankets, etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th February, 1918.

THE ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA), LTD.

31-33, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th instant, The ENTENTE AGENCY (INDIA), LTD., will sell by public auction at their premises 31-33, Rampart Row, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), valuable and specially made carved and plain teak and blackwood office and household furniture by well known makers, such as dining tables, arm and armless chairs, teapoys, whatnots, marble tables, mat-safes glass and panel door cupboards, wooden and iron childs' cots, chests of drawers, cradles, towel racks, Electric table fans, Jost fans, white enamelled marble top counters and glass show cases, and Japanese fancy lacquered tea-poys and a miscellaneous assortment of white cotton crepe shirts, silk coats cotton crepe embroidered dresses, silk embroidered dresses, embroidered blouses, muslin blouses, silk stockings, etc.

CONSULT
Prof. K. P. Jyotishi

Who is gifted with the power to unlock the mysteries of your life on past, present and future and, to remove all of your unsuccessful diseases and troubles by "Talisman."

Consulting Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
SIND PUNJAB HOTEL.
Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market.

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AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK

DE VILLIERS

MOVING THEATRE

DHOBI TALAO

6-30 TO-NIGHT 9-45

DE VILLIERS

AND COMPANY

BIGGEST AND BEST SHOW IN BOMBAY.

FULL HOUSES EVERY NIGHT

Success! Success!! Success!!!

New Songs, New Dances, Musical Interludes.

NEW PEOPLE, NEW VARIETIES.

Always Something New.

GO WHERE THE CROWD GOES.

NOTHING LIKE

DE VILLIERS

EVER SEEN IN BOMBAY.

LAST FEW DAYS.

Prices: Rs. 3, 2, 1. As. 8 and 4.

Children under 10 half price except in As. 4. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price in Rs. 3, 2, 1.

Plan at ROSE & Co. and at Moving Theatre, Dhobi Talao.

EXCELSIOR

TWICE NIGHTLY

At 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

BANDMAN VARIETIES CHAPLIN FARCES

Special engagement of A ALL

LIEUT GORDON N CHAPLIN

A real Military Ventriloquist with "Nosey" the Drummer. D COMEDY

The Limit in Machanical figures. PROGRAMME

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE GREATEST FILM OF THE YEAR

"THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

In 6 Reels—7,000 Feet. FEATURING

MATHESON LANG AS "SHYLOCK"

THE LONDON STAR WHO ELECTRIFIED BOMBAY 5 YEARS AGO

AND

MISS HUTIN BRITON AS "PORTIA"

Famous for her acting when in Bombay with MATHESON LANG and Full London Company, with the Stage Scenery as used at the St. James Theatre.

Next Sat. 9th Feb.

THE HALL CAINE'S MASTERPIECE

"THE DEEMSTER"

Starring

DERWENT HALL CAINE.

IMPERIAL

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

TO-NIGHT.

The beautiful and charming

MOLLIE KING

IN

PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL

MYSTERY OF THE DOUBLE CROSS

Episodes 9th & 10th

THE MEDLERS PUNISHMENT	PATHE GAZETTE	WIFFLES' TRAGIC NIGHT.
A Japanese Drama in Pathe Color.	Latest.	Comedy by MONS. PRINCE.

TIME—7, 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. DAILY. MATINEE EVERY SAT. & SUN. 5 P.M.

EXTRA PRIZE MATINEE ON EVERY SUNDAY 3-30 P.M.

LAMINGTON ROAD. *POPULAR PRICES.*

AMUSEMENTS.

2 Last Two Nights of 2

Present Revue Success

AT 6-15 TO-NIGHT AT 9-45

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE OF VARIETIES

Presents

MELBOURNE'S GREATEST HIT

A Topical Revue in 7 Scenes

THE PASSING SHOW

SEE

TOM MELBOURNE as Bob

and

EILEEN as the Captain of H. M. S. "HORRIBLE"

EXCITEMENT, VALOUR TEARS, HUMOUR AND CHEERS.

ON THURSDAY FEBRUARY 7TH

Melbourne's Military Revue

NOT—LIKELY.

See the

DEFENCE OF MALABAR, ETC.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

A DEDICATION TO ART, SCIENCE, MUSIC.

COL. FRANK FILLIS' CIRCUS

TO-NIGHT TUESDAY 5TH FEB.

AT 9-30 P. M.

GRAND FAREWELL OF FILLIS' COMPANY

CONCLUDING A RECORD CIRCUS SEASON.

OF 8 WEEKS TO-NIGHT

THE COMPANY IN A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ALL THE ARTISTS CONTRIBUTING THEIR TALENTS.

THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS

AT THEIR VERY BEST TO-NIGHT

LAUGHABLE SKETCHES

SONG AND DANCE

MR. GEO EVANCE IN HIS WONDERFUL SWORD EXHIBITION

CLEOPATRA IN COWBOY PASTIMES.

ACROBATS JUGGLING CYCLE ATOS.

The whole concluding with the

NEW SKETCH HELLO HELLO BACK.

A SCREAM FROM START TO FINISH.

POPULAR PRICES.

Rs. 3, 2, 1-8, 1, and Ans. 8.

TO-DAY AT 6-45 P. M

POPULAR PICTURES.

PATHE GAZETTE.

"CYMBELLINE."

"SUBMARINE SPY."

"FIGHTING CHAPLAIN."

"ROBINET'S AUTO-CAR."

PRICES:—Rs. 2, 1-8, 1, Ans. 8. & 4.

Notice.

Rs. 6 for Safety Fountain Pen of Gold Nib available at this price up to 28th February.

Original Price Rs. 7-12.

Up-country customers should send Rs. 6 in advance by M-O.

CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 2730.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool, Jan. 30th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.11
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	28.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 30.33; May 29.89; July 29.43
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 29.10; May 28.76

Liverpool, Jan 31st

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans spot trading value	23.15
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	28.95
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 30.54; May 29.88; July 29.66
New Orleans 10 a.m.	March 29.23; May 28.79

London, Feb 1st

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	2,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	50,000
Mid. Americans spot Trading Value	23.75
Egyptian spot sakellaridis	28.48
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar. 30.15; May 29.52; July 29.02
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar. 29.05; May 28.64

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 30th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts

Months.	To-day's price
January	23.62
February	23.10
March	22.83
April	22.22

Old Contracts

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	21.96
Jan.-Feb	21.86
Feb.-Mar	21.77
Mar.-April	21.68
April-May	21.60
May-June	21.52
June-July	21.44

Liverpool, Jan 31st

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
January	23.68
February	23.13
March	22.67
April	22.22

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price
Jan	22.00
Jan.-Feb	21.99
Feb.-Mar	21.81
March-April	21.72
April-May	21.64
May-June	21.56
June-July	21.48

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb	22.62
March	..
April	22.11
May	..
June	21.60
July	..

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb	22.00
Feb.-Mar.	21.91
Mar.-April	21.82
April-May	21.74
May-June	21.66
June-July	21.58
July-Aug.	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan 30th.

New Contracts:

Months:	To day's price.
January	23 64
February	23 20
March	22 82
April	22 51
May	22.21

Old Contracts:

Months.	To-day's price.
Jan.	21 96
Jan.-Feb.	21.86
Feb.-Mar.	21.77
March-April	21.68
April-May.	21 60
May-June	21 52
June-July	21 44

Liverpool, Jan. 31st

New Contracts

Months	To-day's prices
January	23.68
February	23 35
March	22 57
April	22.03
May	22.17

Old Contracts:

Months:	To-day's prices
Jan.	Mutilated
Jan.-Feb	
Feb-Mar.	
March-April.	
April-May.	
May-June	
June July	

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	23.21
March	22.67
April	22.27
May	21.87
June	21.54
July	21.17

Old Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Feb.	21.96
Feb-Mar.	21.81
Mar-April	21.72
April-May	21.64
May-June	21.56
June-July	21.48
July-Aug.	..

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool Jan. 30th

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's prices
January	28 65
March	28 00
May	27.25

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

New Contracts:

Months	To-day's price
Jan	28.62
March	28.15
May	27.40

Liverpool, Feb. 1st.

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's closing.
February	28.70
March	28.30
May	27.40

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan 30th

M. G. Bengal Good	16.91
" " Fully Good	17.28
" " Fine	17.65
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.67
" " Fully Good	19.04
" " Fine	19.41
Broach Good	21.10
" Fully Good	21.55
" Fine	21.80
Scinde Good	16.91
" Fully Good	17.28
" Fine	17.65

Liverpool, Jan. 31st.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.96
" " Fully Good	17.34
" " Fine	17.70
No. 1 Oomra Good	18.72
" " Fully Good	19.09
" " Fine	19.46
Broach Good	21.35
" Fully Good	21.80
" Fine	21.85
Scinde Good	16.96
" Fully Good	17.34
" Fine	17.70

Liverpool, Feb 1st.

M. G. Bengal Good	16.96
" " Fully Good	17.33
" " Fine	17.70
No. 1 Oomra Good	18 72
" " Fully Good	19 09
" " Fine	19 46
Broach Good	21 35
" Fully Good	21 8
" Fine	21 85
Scinde Good	16 93
" Fully Good	17 33
" Fine	17.70

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 29th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	21,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" to Continent	20,000
Futures at New York Mar.	30 33
" " May	29.72
" " July	29 37
Spot Cotton at New York	31 89
" at New Orleans	29.37
Futures at New Orleans Mar	29.06
" May.	28 67
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75 25
Silver Commercial Bars	[illegible]

New York, Jan 30th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
" to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.39
" " May	29 77
" " July	29 35
Spot Cotton at New York	31 85
" at New Orleans	30 59
Futures at New Orleans Mar.	29 12
" May	28.74
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.30
Silver Commercial Bars	39½

New York, Feb 31st.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain to Continent	15,000 Nil
Futures at New York Mar.	30.37
" " May	29.77
" " July	29.33
Spot Cotton at New York	31 65
" at New Orleans	30.10
Futures at New Orleans Mar	29.70
" May	28.71
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.25
Silver Commercial Bars	39½

GRAIN AND SEED MARKETS.

London, Feb. 1st.

WHEAT

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	80
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F.	78
Wheat Choice White Bombay	81
Wheat White Delhi soft red	79/6
Tone:—Firm.	

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Nominal	

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62½ lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs.	76/9

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian quoted	78/6

RAPESEED.

Only quoted for named ameri.	
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Calcutta Value	600
Forra Rapeseed Dec.-Jan Value	600

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed Dec.-Jan.	£13-0-0

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 28th

Linseed Calcutta Value	505

London, Jan. 29th

Linseed Calcutta Value	505

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Feb. 4.

This morning the nominal quotations for Good Broach April were Rs. 620 Exchange and Rs. 623 Association, but business was done during the morning on the latter terms at Rs. 621. The Marwari bazaar opened at Rs. 619 and advanced gradually to Rs. 623/24, later on declining to Rs. 622/23. At Colaba fluctuations occurred and closing rates were as under. A moderate business has been done.

Ready cotton is steady. The enquiry has run chiefly on high class lots and stapled styles.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Good M. G. Broach	..	April	619
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola	..	March	618
" " Khandeish	..	"	595
" " Muthia	..	"	588
" " Bengal	..	"	581
Fully Good Bengal	..	"	498
Good Sawginned Dharwar	..	May/June	592
" M. G. Westerns	..	"	610

BOMBAY COTTON TRADES ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 4TH FEBRUARY 1918

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F. G.	G. G.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals	580	570	529	505	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	585	570	530		"
M.G. Wardha		565	515		"
M. G. Nagpore		565	545		"
M.G. Yeotmal		550			"
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon		545			"
M.G. Amroti		540			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple		535	505		"
M.G. Khandeish		515	555		"
M.G. Muthia		510	580		"
M.G. Broach		537	531	522	1-28 April

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 4th Feb., 1918, at 5 p.m.

Growths.	Super fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	580	570	520	505	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	585	570	530	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	510	555	..	Ready
Akola Khamg	..	535	505	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G)	..	540	520	..	Ready
Oomrawatee descriptions (M.G)	..	545	525	..	Ready
Dhamangaum	..	545	525	..	Ready
Poolgaum (M.G)	..	550	530	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Ognoor	..	560	540	..	Ready
Kampti (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	Ready
Ardha H'ghat (M.G.)	..	560	540	..	Ready
Oash (M.G.)	..	..	..	522	1/25th Apl. 18
Muthia (M.G.)	..	605	565	..	Ready

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 2nd February:—

Cotton	3,100 bales.
Wheat	22,714 cwts.
Linseed	1,564 "
Cake, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	Nil
Hingeli seed	66 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	2,893 "
Rice	10,153 "
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	Nil
Rosewood	Nil
Grain	6,400 "
Jowar	267 "
Maize	10 "
Bajri	Nil

*These figures do not include the arrivals by sea, which are not available.

BULLION.

The silver market was steady.

Bar Silver 28-15-6.

Sovereign 18-0-6.

Silver Ready Ex-duty 99-3.

Silver 1st Sett Ex-duty 99-15.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1/4 31/32.

Bank demand drafts 1/5 1/32.

3 months' sight credits 1/5 13/32.

Bank Demand on France Frcs. 199½.

3 months' sight France Frcs. 201.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 209.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 309½.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 149½.

60 days' sight Japan Rs. 143½.

Bank demand on New York Rs. 297.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47. Ex-warrant 93.

5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-1922 99-12-0.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.

4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.

3½ per cent. Paper 69½.

4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated due 1938 88.

4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 79.

4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 78½.

4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.

4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust Long dated 78.

3 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 93.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but eased off during the course of the day, but a good amount of business was done. The market closed fairly steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2155, Swadeshi 2120, Textile 2165, Simplex 295, Pearls 632/8, New Greats 337/8, Madhavjee 3475, Luxmi Cotton 1650, Indore-Malwa 392/8, Finlays 447/8, Fazulbhoys 890, Currims 442/8, Central India 2710, Bombay United 995, Bombay Dyeing 1160, Katni Ordinary 310, Katni Defd. 1675, Tata Ordinary 270, Deferreds 1212/8, Bombay Burma 1015, Bombay Steam 310, and Tata Hydro 1212/8.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2110, Simplex 297/8, Shapurji 145, New Greats 340, Pearls 640, Madhavjee 2660, Kohinoor 1170, Indore-Malwa 395, Finlays 445, Davids 650, Currimbhoys 445, Century 462/8, Tata Deferred 1210, and Tata New Deferreds 375.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on 2nd February, 1918.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	90,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 279,89,045	
" Deposits at Branches "	81,99,544
	3,61,88,189
Other Deposits	23,29,23,8[illegible]
Post Bills	4,455
Sundries	17,43,671
Rs.	29,04,60,179

ASSETS:

	Rs.
Government Securities	7,17,10,245
Other authorised Securities	52,05,479
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	1,70,91,218
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	7,62,52,108
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,35,41,483
Dead Stock	8,63,250
Stamps	2,855
Bullion	3,168
Balances with other Banks	8,21, 83
Sundries	7,65,865
Cash	10,72,02,130
Rs.	29,04,60,179

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Feb. 4th.

Cash Certificates	4,088-12
Total up-to-Date	25,67,701- 4

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time depth of water is on Prince's Dock:—

Day of Month	Day of Week	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Soft.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time	Depth on Soft.
	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.	Feb.	h. m.	ft. in.
Mon.	4	m 3 10	25 8	4	m 10 1	18 6
		4 30	24 2		9 40	21 10
Tues	5	m 3 50	24 11	5	m 11 8	18 8
		5 5	24 2		11 57	
Wed.	6	m 5 0	24 3	6	0 28	22 6
		7 55	24 10			18 5
Thurs.	7	m 6 29	24 3	7	m 1 55	22 1
		8 7	25 0		1 43	17 6
Fri	8	m 8 9	24 9	8	m 3 4	21 1
		9 47	25 3		2 44	16 0
Sat.	9	m 9 29	25 9	9	m 3 54	19 10
		10 26	26 6		3 36	15 10
Sun.	10	m 10 14	26 12	10	m 4 24	13 6
		11 3	27 6		4 28	15 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Feb.		Sunrise	Sunset
4	(Monday)	h. 7h. 12m.	h. 6h. 36m.
5	(Tuesday)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
6	(Wednesday)	7h. 11m.	6h. 34m.
7	(Thursday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 35m.
8	(Friday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 35m.
9	(Saturday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.
10	(Sunday)	7h. 10m.	6h. 36m.

Phases of the Moon:—

		d.	h.	m.
Last Quarter	Feb. 1918.	4	1	29.0 p.m.
New Moon	"	11	3	34.6 p.m.
First Quarter	"	18	6	26.9 p.m.
Full Moon	"	26	3	46.6 a.m.

RANGOON RICE TO D. E. INDIES.

(Associated Press.)

R[illegible]

The Local Governm[illegible] cence will be grant[illegible] Dutch East Indi[illegible] monthly. It [illegible] gotiations [illegible] possible [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Opening of Wesleyan Methodist Active Service Hut, Ormiston Road, 5-30, by H. E. the Governor.

Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Principal Nelson Fraser and Dr. Turner at 3 and 6 p.m.

Bombay Co-operative Housing Association Meeting, Improvement Trust Office, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6.

Purdah Party at Government House at 5 p.m.

Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m.

Exhibition of Educational Work, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 10 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. Lectures by Professor Hiralal Kaji and Professor A E. Parker, at 3 and 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 7.

Meeting of Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m., (S.T.)

Exemption Tribunal meets, Town Hall, 11 a.m

SUNDAY, Feb. 10.

The Homeward English Mail will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bunderabas, Linga, Henjam, Dubai, Bushire, Koweit, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 8 a.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12.

"At Home" to the Fellows of the University at Government House, 5 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Fillis Circus at Royal Opera House, 5 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

De Villiers and Company, Dhobi Talao, 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Karleker's Royal Circus, at Mastan Talao, Bellasis Road, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6 and 9-50 p.m. "War Film."

Palace of Varieties; "Passing Show" Gaiety Theatre at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.

West End Cinema: Charni Road:: 5-30, 7-0 8-45 and 10-15.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45 8-30, and 10-0.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	10 0	14 15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore) ..	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ..	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail..	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival an Colaba :— departure time from BOMBAY,

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 25	16 45
Gujrat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Clas Express ..	7 40	21 20

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon, C.I., their Band will play a programme at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the direction of Mr. E. A. Barratt.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rly. Regiment, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

THE WILSON COLLEGE SPORTS.

The annual Athletic Sports comes off on Thursday, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the College Gymkhana ground.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit will deliver a public lecture on "The Industrial Development of India" to-day at 6 p.m., at the Sydenham College of Commerce, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings.

JENABAI ORPHANAGE UNION.

The weekly meeting of the Jenabai Orphanage Young Boys' Union will be held on Sunday at 9-30 a.m., when Mr. Umar Fakirmohomed will deliver a lecture on "Dishonesty." Mr. A. K. Shaikh will preside.

FORT HOMEOPATHIC CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

His Holiness Shree Jagadguru Karvir Peeth paid a flying visit to the Homeopathic Charitable Dispensary in the Fort. His Holiness was very pleased to hear the account of the charitable work of this institution.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—

Three Spotted Deer by Mr. Noor Mahomed Peerbhoy Damjee; one pair Indian Antelopes by Mr. C. Collins, Executive Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Balsar.

PAREL S. S. LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Parel Branch, his Holiness Shri Shankaracharya of Karwir Peeth, will deliver a lecture on "Path of Prayer," to-day at 9 p.m., at Chorgali, Open Ground, Supariwag Road, Parel.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. Louis Peltier will deliver a lecture on "A Student's Life in France," to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Prarthana Samaj Hall, Girgaon, when Prof. Parker of the Wilson College will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.

An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday the 12th, Wednesday the 13th, Thursday the 14th and Friday the 15th days of March, 1918.

The Examiners are Messrs. H. H. Wadia, Master in Equity, H. Campbell, Clerk of the Crown, and Manchershaw R. Vakil, Solicitor.

TEMPLE BELL AND BROKEN RIBS.

When a motor car belonging to Mr. Maganlal Hargovandas, driven by Kasam Katcha, was going along Kandawady on Sunday evening the driver saw two men coming in the direction of the car just as it got opposite the Marnti Temple. As the temple bell was ringing at the time the men could not hear the horn, which was blown, and Babu Thakur, one of them, walked into the car, and was knocked down. Although the car was stopped immediately three of his ribs were found broken.

FIRE IN HOLD OF SHIP.

DUE TO SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

On Sunday night last fire broke out in No. 3 hold of a ship lying in the harbour, and as soon as the signal was given, the Port Officer etc., together with the Waribunder Fire Brigade and fifty blue-jackets went on board. The fire was put out after some time. The hold contained motor cars, and accessories. Three men of the Fire Brigade were overcome by the smoke and were taken to the G. T. Hospital, and they are now out of danger. The fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The damage cannot be estimated.

ARREST OF A LOOTER.

HAND CRUSHED IN MEBE.

On Saturday last a man named Shivram Surtaji was arrested while taking away some copper pots, and they were found to be a part of the loot the Saturday previous to the last. The man's hand was also found to be crushed and his explanation was that while the mounted sowars were charging the crowd he fell down and a horse trampled on his hand. He was taken to the hospital, but refused to have his hand amputated, which the doctors said was necesary.

BOMBAY RACES.

BIG MEETING 1ST DAY.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

(To be run on Saturday, 9th February, 1918.)

THE INNOVATION PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs, 65 yards.

Anthracite, Rueful, Pantomime II, Swanker, Primrose Morn and Matchless Maud.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Sugar Loaf, Gibberish, Kim III and Somali.

THE FORT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Arrow, Mandil, Sirmust, Reformer, Vanguard, Malayeb, Shatra, Abdul Karim, Repeater and Gold Metal.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

THIRD DAY,

(From our Correspondent.)

THE HANDICAP HORSE HURDLES.—Distance about 2 miles, over 8 flights of hurdles.

Capt. Dondney and Mr. Thompson's TURBULENT, 6-0, Hayhoe 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's GLENLYON, 10-9, Crowden 2
Mr. R. Newbury's MONSOON, 10-0, (carried 10-2), Mr. Steward 3

Betting:—5 to 4 on Glenlyon, evens Turbulent 6 to 1 against Monsoon.

The Race:—Turbulent took the lead followed by Glenlyon with Monsoon in the rear they kept this order to home turn where Glenlyon closed on the leader but was beaten by a short head, a distance between second and third.

Time:—3 min. 49 1/5 secs.

THE RESIDENCY PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singh's TALCUM, 8-7, Barrett 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's LAVENIR 9-3, Trahan 2
Thakur Chandrika Pershad Raj Rajeshwari Pershad and Maheshwari Pershad's URVASHI, 6-7, (carried 6-9), Durga 3
Mr. Hari Shanker's LARK LODGE, 6-0, Northmore (jun.) 4

Betting:—6 to 4 on Talcum, 5 to 4 against Lavenir, 3 to 1 Urvashi, 6 to 1 Lark Lodge.

The Race:—Talcum and Lavenir came up straight together and fought out exciting finish the favourite winning by a neck; 2 lengths between second and third; 6 lengths divided third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 31 secs.

THE SECUNDRABAGH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Thakur Rajendra Singh's WEELAD, 8-12, Barrett 1
Maharaja of Patiala's HOUSEMAID, 8-3, Trahan 2
Sirdar Jowan Singh's MAJOR GENERAL, 8-11, Quinn 3
Mr. Mathuradas Goculdass's R. G., 10-1, Crowden 4

Also Ran:—Tango III 7-13, Amphitryon 7-4 (carried 7-6), Atlanta 6-7, (carried 6-10).

Betting:—Evens Housemaid, 5 to 2 against Weelad, 2 to 1 Major General, 4 to 1 R. G., 6 to 1 Amphitryon, 8 to 1 Tango III, 10 to 1 Atlanta.

The Race:—Weelad got heels of his field and led from start attended by Major General; Housemaid came up in front of second stand and challenged the leader but without success.

Won by ½ length, ½ length between second and third; head separated third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 18 2/5 secs.

THE PADADA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. White's GIPSY KING, 6-8, Melson ... 1
Mr. S. Basseer Ali's MAUD, 9-0, Flynn ... 2
Mr. J. D. Scot's SEA LAD, 9-12, Barrett ... 3
Sirdar Jewan Singh's MAVOURNEEN, 7-13, Northmore (jun.) 4

Also Ran:—Amalgam 8-11.

Betting:—5 to 1 against Sea Lad, 3 to 2 Gipsy King, 2 to 1 Amalgam, 12 to 1 Mavourneen.

The Race:—Gipsy King led field till they were about 2½ furlongs from home where Maud came up and challenged. The two raced almost abreast past grandstand Gipsy King securing the verdict by a short head, 1½ lengths divided second and third; 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 46 1/5 secs.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr. Theo N. Walsh's EAGLES NEST, 8-6, Flynn 1
Mr. G. M. Hamer's BOSS LEE, 9-6, Barrett 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's MAY BOY, 9-12, Trahan 3
Mr. M. L. Oake's CARDIGAN, 7-9, Barosa 4

Betting:—5 to 4 against May Boy and Eagles Nest, 3 to 1 Boss Lee, 8 to 1 Cardigan.

The Race:—May Boy and Boss Lee alternately, then Eagles Nest came up with a rush and going strong, won easily by 2½ lengths; neck between second and third; 12 lengths divided third and fourth.

Time:—2 min. 10 secs.

THE POINTS CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's TOYLENE, 9-7, Quinn 1
Mr. A. Satar's TOKEN, 7-12, (carried 7-13) Flynn 2
Sirdar Jewan Singh's ORMY, 8-2, Barrett 3
Mr. Sydney Smith's AVANTE, 7-12, Thakur 4

Also Ran:—Little Wonder 9-6, Gold Mohar 7-8, Lady Malwood 6-11 (carried 6-12).

Betting:—6 to 4 against Toylene, 3 to 1 Token, 5 to 1 Little Wonder, 6 to 1 Avanti, 10 to 1 the others.

The Race:—They ran fairly level to within a hundred yards from home where Toylene came to head of affairs closely followed by Token who however was unable to catch her. The favourite won on the post by 1½ lengths. Ormy coming up secured third place a short head behind Token, 1½ lengths distance third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 19 secs.

CONDER OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT,

The Conder Open Tennis Tournament on Monday, the 4th instant:—Mr. M. R. Burn and Mr. C. D. Gumber beat Mr. M. R. Merwanji and Mr. J. Merwanji 6—4, 6—3; Mr. K. Gakenchi and Mr. J. Tanaka beat Mr. R. Naronha and Mr. M. Bhevnani 6—0, 6—1.

The following games will be played on Tuesday, the 5th instant:—Mr. G. Liladhar and Mr. G. L. Merchant v. Mr. D. P. Jejeebhoy and Mr. P. Merwanji and Mr. D. S. Mandyam and Mr. Homi Antia v. Mr. M. R. Monarji and Mr. C. G. Gundar Rao.

(Continued from Column 4.)

count in Bank of Bombay on 31-1-1918, Rs. 1,29,791; Amount placed on Fixed Deposit in Bank of Bombay, Rs. 6,00,000; Securities deposited with the Bank of Bombay on 1-2-1911 for same custody (par value), Rs. 15,000; Do. do. on 13-4-1915, Rs. 2,000; Indian War Loan (earmarked for his Excellency the Viceroy's Central Fund), Rs. 15,00,000; India Treasury Bills (cost), Rs. 3,90,250 ..... 26,37,641 0 0

Rs. 58,26,383 5 1

R. AITKEN,
Hony. Treasurer.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hony. Treasurer, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, Bank of Bombay, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR FUND.

JANUARY REPORT OF WOMEN'S BRANCH.

The Hon. Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War Relief Fund writes:—

1918 has started with a very busy month at the Depot. During January our energies have been chiefly directed towards sending comforts in vast numbers to Mesopotamia in preparation for the coming hot weather. The river is in flood at this time of the year, so we have to seize the opportunity of facilitated transport, for getting things up to our Advanced Depot in Bagdad, to be collected there ready for distribution when the hot weather starts again. As well as the despatching of these additional supplies the usual work has gone ahead, and requests for help still pour in.

Books, magazines and illustrated papers are in great request in fact, we are finding it very difficult to meet all the demands upon us, and we appeal for help in this respect, and hope that everyone who reads this will remember the intense relaxation and pleasure afforded to our fighting men by books and magazines and will answer their appeal by sending us all they can spare. A library has been sent to Belgaum and numerous parcels of books and papers to various units, troop trains and transports.

960 cases of comforts have been despatched to Mesopotamia, East Africa and Aden, and the many grateful letters we receive from Officers and men show how much pleasure they give and encourage us to get further efforts.

We have received several requests for clothes suitable for theatricals and concert parties got up by various units in Mesopotamia and we shall gladly receive any old evening dresses or old clothes which could be forwarded to these enterprising people.

IMPERIAL WAR RELIEF FUND.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BRANCH.

The following is a statement of accounts of the Bombay Presidency Branch as at 31st January, 1918:—

RECEIPTS

	Rs.	a.	p.
Contributions received in cash	54,86,278	0	11
Contributions from the Bombay Municipality on account of Lady Hardinge War Hospital	30,000	0	0
Contributions from Commissioner of Police on account of American Mission Hospital, Basra	5,076	0	0
Contributions received in securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper: Rs. 6,600; 4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds due 1963, Rs. 11,000	17,600	0	0
Interest received	2,87,429	4	2
	Rs. 58,26,383	5	1

DISBURSEMENTS.

Contributions towards Relief, etc.:—			
St. John Ambulance Association Red Cross Depot	5,000	0	0
Belgian Relief Fund	67,846	11	0
Servian Red Cross Fund	22,559	1	6
Montenegrin Red Cross Fund ...	3,750	0	0
Royal Army Temperance Association	6,500	0	0
Young Men's Christian Association (in aid of work in connection with Troops in the Field in Hospitals and Convalescent Depots, etc.)	5,43,466	15	4
Red Cross War Fund	74,418	9	9
St. John's and British Red Cross Associations	75,000	0	0
Sind Women's Branch Red Cross Associations	2,000	0	0
St. Dunstan's Home for Blind Soldiers and Sailors in London	15,000	0	0
For improving the amenities of the Troops	30,000	0	0
Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	2,70,800	0	0
Sind Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency Wars and Relief Fund	10,000	0	0
Poona Women's Branch, Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund	1,550	0	0
Scottish Women's Fund for Hospital at Salonika	73,847	3	11
For the benefit of wounded Turks and Arabs	10,000	0	0
Fund for Destitute Belgian Children	29,709	13	10
For relief of Handloom weavers in Southern Division	15,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Dhulia	3,000	0	0
For relief of Handloom weavers in Bijapur District	5,000	0	0
For relief of wounded Soldiers and relations of deceased Soldiers in Satara District	5,000	0	0
Commandant, Military Depot, Deolali	1,000	0	0
East Indies Station Naval Fund	17,000	0	0
Willingdon Club for sick and wounded Soldiers in Poona ...	10,000	0	0
Men's Club of Amara	3,000	0	0
Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute at Aden	5,000	0	0
Association Nationale des Orphelins de la Guerre	29,481	12	3
Willingdon Technical School for disabled Indian Soldiers	50,000	0	0
Soldiers' Recreation Club in Belgaum	10,000	0	0
For the building of an active Service Recreation Hut for Troops	10,000	0	0
Recreation Rooms and Institutes for the new furlough Camps in Deolali	50,000	0	0
Payments for comforts, etc., to Troops (through Women's Branch)	4,000	0	0
Allowances, etc., paid to meet appeals for assistance	50,257	12	3
St. John Ambulance War Hospital, Dehra Dun	6,000	0	0
Expenditure on Lady Hardinge War Hospital, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay Presidency Base Hospital and Byculla Club Hospital	14,73,795	12	8
Grant towards the equipment of the Lady Willingdon War Hospital at Poona	30,000	0	0
Grant towards the Electric Installation for Sassoon Hospital at Poona	10,000	0	0
Grant for the purchase of Billiard Table for the Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital	1,600	0	0
Purchases and equipment of Motor Ambulance and Cars ...	1,39,711	13	5
Sundries (stationery, telegrams, postages, printing and circulating the Committee's Reports, etc.)	18,446	11	2
	Rs. 31,88,742	5	1
Balance at credit of current ac-			

(Continued in Column 3.)

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LOSS OF VITALITY.

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Alleged Favouritism IN Government Contracts.

A Reprint of the articles in "The Bombay Chronicle" together with the full text of Mr. K. A. Peerbhoy's Statements before the Industrial Commission.

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HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ACCESSORY EASEMENT.

LIMITATION OF DOCTRINE.

SHAH HIMATLAL MAGANLAL (Original Defendant) v.
SHAH BHIKABHAI AMRITLAL (Original Plaintiff).
(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. R. S. Broomfield, Joint Judge of Ahmedabad.

The facts are briefly these:—

The plaintiff respondent sued to restrain the appellant from offering any obstruction in getting repairs to his wall and the defendant to restrain from erecting a drain by the side of the plaintiff's wall and do no other act as would damage his right.

The defendant-appellant urged that plaintiff had no right to enter his Khadki for repairs to his wall, that plaintiff had no right to obstruct him in putting up a drain in his own land, that the plaintiff had falsely filed this suit as he wanted to prevent him from erecting a storey on his own land.

JUDGMENT.

Justice Beaman in delivering the judgment observed:—

The only substantial point which we are called upon to deal is whether the lower Appellate Court was right in granting the plaintiff an accessory easement, the extent of which is unfortunately not defined in the decretal portion of his judgment. The plaintiff is admittedly entitled to an easement of discharging water upon the defendant's land from eaves which project as we are told here although we do not discover this on the record from 3 to 5 inches in length. This probably is about the fact if not absolutely accurate. On the strength of this easement the plaintiff asked the Court below to give him an injunction restraining the defendant from making any use of his land which would prevent the plaintiff from going upon it for all the purposes of repairing the wall of his house abutting thereon. The first Court refused the injunction and in my opinion very rightly refused it. I entirely agree with the reasons given and the characterisation of the plaintiff's case by the trial judge. In appeal the learned Judge below found that the case fell under sec. 24 of the Easements Act and that the repair of the wall was an accessory easement to the admitted easement of discharging water through the eaves.

ILLEGITIMATE EXTENSION.

It appears to me that this is an altogether illegitimate extension of the doctrine of accessory easement. It does not appear to me that this is such an easement as any person is entitled to or was contemplated by sec. 24 of the Easements Act. It is true that we have been referred to a very similar case in Madras (I. L. R. 15 Mad 286) in which the learned judges took a different view, a view to which the learned Judge below intended to give effect. The result, however, is manifestly most unjust and in principle it would come to this that whoever built a house to the very limit of his own land, might, if his neighbour did not build upon his land within 20 years, compel him to forego making any use of it for any profitable purpose within an altogether indefinite distance of the plaintiffs wall. In the lower Appellate Court we find the learned Judge saying that it was not suggested that the plaintiff could repair his wall in any other way tha.. by having the use of the defendant's land which he asks for. It may not have been suggested but it is pretty clear that there must be ways in which the plaintiff could do any necessary repairs to his wall from within and without further encroaching upon the defendant's land. But the course proposed by the learned Judge below is certainly as inconvenient and in my opinion far more unjust to the defendant. . . The proper order (therefore) is that the plaintiff's suit should be dismissed and in my opinion ought to be dismissed with all costs at any rate of the two appeals.

Mr. M. H. Vakil appeared for the appellant.
Mr. G. N. Thakore for the respondent.

ABDUCTION OF A GIRL

CONVICTION UPHELD.

(Before Justices Beaman and Heaton.)

Syed Rajasaheb and two others v. The King-Emperor.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur. He sentenced the accused No. 1 and No. 2 to three years' rigorous imprisonment for abducting one Chandbi that she might be compelled to marry accused No. 1; and accused No. 3 Syed Rajasaheb to one year's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 for wrongfully confining Chandbi knowing that she had been abducted.

The facts are briefly these:—

Accused No. 1 Rasulsaheb was cousin of Chandbi who lived with Bawasaheb, her cousin. A few days before the offence, one Sheiksaheb asked Bawasaheb to marry Chandbi to accused No. 1. Bawasaheb refused. On the following Wednesday before dawn Bawasaheb was informed by the members of the family that Chandbi had been carried away.

On March 8th 1917, Bawasaheb complained to the Sub-Inspector Indi that Chandbi, his first cousin, once removed had been carried away by force by accused 2, 3 and others. In the course of the investigation the Head Constable of Halsangi discovered that the girl was in the house of accused 1 at Kerur. Accused 1, who is the Patel of Kerur, told the Havildar that the girl could not be produced for her statement to be taken for five Fridays according to custom as she had recently been married to accused 3. The Havildar asked the Patel to report accordingly. He did so and the report is Exhibit 4. The report was handed to the Sub-Inspector Indi who sent for the Patel. The Patel told the Sub-Inspector that he would not produce the girl and the Sub-Inspector wrote to the District Magistrate suggesting that the Patel should be suspended for obstructing the investigation of the case. The District Magistrate however refused to suspend the Patel at that stage of the inquiry, *vide* Exhibit 5. This order of the District Magistrate was received by the Sub-Inspector on April 4th and on April 6th at 7-30 a.m. he arrived at Kerur with the object of taking the statement of the girl. He was accompanied by the Head Constable of Halsangi, five armed constables and one unarmed Constable Ramkrishna, Bawasaheb, the Patel and Kulkarni of Todkewadi, a neighbouring village, and a Walikar.

SERIOUS QUARREL.

Arriving at the Patel's house the Sub-Inspector found 10 or 12 persons standing in the compound armed with sticks under the leadership of accused 1, Sheiksaheb and Imam, his brother. The Sub-Inspector asked them to produce the girl for her statement to be recorded or at least to send her to the Magistrate for the same purpose. Both requests were refused and Sheiksaheb caught hold of the hand of the Sub-Inspector as he was gesticulating with it. A constable made him let go and he went into the house muttering and returned with a sword. Seeing this Ramkrishna ran to the *chavdi* where the cart of guns had been left in the charge of Constable Ali, and Ali and Ramkrishna brought the guns. Sheiksaheb, who had been brandishing his sword, was apparently enraged at this and aimed a blow at Ramkrishna which fell on the arm which he had raised to protect his head. Sheiksaheb then twice attacked the Sub-Inspector with his sword. On the first occasion a constable pushed the Sub-Inspector out of harm's way and on the second another constable interposed his gun which was cut by Sheiksaheb's sword. The Sub-Inspector gave the order to fire and when Sheiksaheb rushed on Ali, Ali shot him dead. Imam then seeing that his brother was dead exclaimed that life was now valueless to him and ran and brought another sword. He attacked Constable Nanhu who fired at him and hit him and accused 2. A third man was shot, Parvataya who ran towards the police from the Patel's house. He was shot by Constable Husain, who thought that he was attacking him, but it turned out that he was a member of the players who gave a dramatic show the previous night and had nothing to do with the party of the Patel. At the third shot the Patel's party dispersed completely and Imam with his sword had already been removed by his women folk. Bawasaheb called out to Chandbi who came out of the Patel's house and the police party retired to Toddewadi where a panchnama was made about the injury of Ramkrishna, the sword of Sheiksaheb, the gun which had received the cut and two sticks picked up at the scene of offence.

COMPLAINT LAID.

As Kerur is in the charge of the Sub-Inspector of Chadchan, the Sub-Inspector went to him and laid a complaint at 5 p.m. against Sheiksaheb and Imam. As the Sub-Inspector, Chadchan, had at 4 p.m. received a report of murder, etc., from the Patel of Kerur, accused 1 in connection with the same affair he did not register the second report, but asked for orders from the District Superintendent of Police. The Sub-Inspector, Chadchan, went to investigate the Patel's report and the investigation of the present case was begun by the Inspector on April 9th. In the course of the investigation, viz., on April 12th, all 3 accused were arrested.

The accused were then charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with murder, but they were acquitted on those charges and convicted on the charge of abducting Chandbi and sentenced as stated above.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the conviction and sentence passed on accused Nos. 1 and 2. The sentence passed on the accused No. 3, was also confirmed, but their Lordships remitted the fine.

Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused.
The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 5TH OF FEBRUARY, 1918.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES.

1061-17—Mehta D & L, P F Balsara v. Byramji Pallonji Mistry, Forbes & Co.

1228-17.—Mulla & Mulla, Dharsey Khetsey v. Habib Rahimtoolla & ors, Against Defts, 1, 2 and 4.

1313-17—Madh K & Ch. Gopaldas Haridas & Co. a firm & anr, Rambillas Bhagdas Chirawawalla.

1321-17—Mulla & Mulla, Lalshankar Banshildas Joshi v. Dattatrya Thimbuck & ors.

1346-17—Malvi M & R Co., Bhagatram Shankerdas & ors, v. Messrs Parmanand Kolooram a firm.

1352-17—Khand L & M, Messrs Jerup Jethaj & Co. a firm v. Mangaldas Tricumdas Shah.

1353-17—Malvi M R & Co., Bhagatram Shankerdas & ors v. Shankardas Shivdanmal a firm.

1361-17—Crawford B & Co., The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Mahomedally Abdulally Rajkotwalla, Jehangir M & S.

1387-17—Payne & Co., Rupsing Mathradas Towji v. H. Bernstein, In Person.

14-18—Surveyor & Co., Salum H. Basri v. Sasoon Aboody, Captain & V.

25-18—Ragh N & Co., Vishnuprasad Durgaprasad v. Mangelji Motiram, Maneeklal & Co.

41-18—Tyabji D Co., Badridas Hammadas a firm v. Ramgopal Buldeo, Khancall Co.

43-18—Tyabji D & Co., Morarji Jairam Narranji & anr v. Cawasji Framji & Co. a firm.

45-18—N C Dalal, Zaveri Dahyabbai Panachand v. William Charles Shaller & anr.

46-18—Kharas & Co., Diveshwar Purshotam v. Essabhoy Abdul Kadar Vasi, Rustomji & Gir.

59-18—Kharas & Co., Diveshwar Purshotam v. Moolji & Thakurdas a firm.

61-18—Kharas & Co., Diveshwar Purshotam v. Wellington Cycle Co. a firm, Daph F & D.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSES.

1232-17—Malvi M R & Co., Bhagatram Shankerdas & ors v. Messrs Ramcharan Gopinath a firm.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1211-16—Wadia G and Co., Balchand Gogarcnand a firm v Gopi Kisson Madon Gopal Khand L and M, Issues settled 14-9-17.

Special Case 1213-17—Crawford B and Co Peter William Monie Municipal Commissioner, The Revd Robert Scott, Mirza M and M.

811-17—Dastur and Co Ahmedbhoy Abdinbhoy Peerbhoy v Ismailbhoy Pirbhoy Damji Little and Co.

603-17—Mulla and M, Fatmabai Widow v. Ebrahim Moleding Captain and V.

740-17—Tyabjee D and Co Bai Mani Widow v Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai and ors Ardeshir H D and Co Mulla and M.

1220-16—Bhaishanker K and G Lalchand Jusodanandan and Co a firm v Purshotam Vishram Mowji and anr Jamsetji R and D.

119-17—Merwanji K and Co., Byramji Nowroji Gamadiya v Herbert R Greaves and ors Payne and Co Mulla and M Crawford B and Co.

754-17—Kanga and S Rehmatbai Widow v Bhimji Jairaj Makanji Madhowji K and Ch.

1266-16—Rustomji and G Rewabai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

1355-16—Rustomji and G Parwatibai Widow v Ghellabhai Dayaram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

BEFORE THE PROTHONOTARY IN HIS OFFICE.

FOR INVESTIGATION OF PAUPERISM,

P P No. 25-17—In Person, Yeshwadabai v. Janardhan Raghunath Warik.

The death is announced of Mrs. Caine on 28th Jan.

FAILURE OF TRUST.

DEBATE ON ITS RECORD.

DECISION POSTPONED.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when the representation to Government asking them to hand over to the Corporation the powers of the Trust was again discussed at very great length. The Corporation had to adjourn before voting on the question.

The President, at the outset, referred to the loss sustained by the city in the death of Mr. Sorabji Master, who was in the Revenue Department of the Municipality. He expressed sympathy with the family of the deceased in their bereavement.

The Corporation resumed the debate on the following proposition moved at a previous meeting by the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.:—"That the draft representation to Government regarding the question of transferring to the Municipality the powers and duties in respect of the improvement of the City at present vested in the Board of Trustees appointed under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, submitted by the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6883, dated the 5th February 1917, be approved and adopted, and the President be requested to address Government accordingly."

To this, the following amendment had been moved by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconded by Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jejeebhoy:—

"That consideration of the report, dated the 20th December, 1917, of the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 6883, dated the 5th February 1917, regarding the question of transferring to the Corporation the powers and duties vested in the City Improvement Trust, be postponed pending the receipt of the report of the Committee reconstituted by Corporation Resolution No. 177, dated the 6th April 1916, regarding the question of obtaining powers for regulating building operations, and that the latter Committee be requested to expedite their report."

QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Dr. R. T. Nariman was of opinion that the Trust should not be condemned wholesale, for notwithstanding its failings it had done good service to the city.

Mr. H. P. Mody supported the representation proposed to be made by the Corporation to Government. He said it was the most dignified and weightiest representation that could be made on the subject. The question at issue was whether the Trust had got any right to exist now. It had been brought into existence for the special purpose of improving the slum areas, and if the Trust had not succeeded in achieving the object for which it was created by making improvements by the direct method, then the *raison de etre* of its existence had gone, and the work could now very well be done by the Corporation.

Continuing, Mr. Mody said the Corporation were of opinion that the slums should be treated by direct methods of improvement, whereas the Trust thought it was wise and less costly to tackle it by the indirect method.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim said it was totally unsupported by evidence.

BURDEN OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. Mody, continuing, said anyhow this was the contention of the Trust and he was sure it could not be said that the statement was not supported by evidence. But even assuming that the contention of the Trust was sound, still, he condemned the attitude of the Trust for this reason that the burden was placed on this generation for the benefit of the next. The Improvement Trust taxed the present generation for which it did not derive any benefit. The Corporation further contended that the primary object for which the Trust was created was the improvement of the slums while it had directed its energies mainly towards widening the roads. He thought there was great force in the arguments advanced by the Corporation and he supported the resolution moved by Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola.

Mr. Maganlal Khakhar said it would be much better if the Municipality now undertook the work at present done by the Trust. It had departments of its own which could very well carry out this work and there should be no objection to this if the Municipality took care to do the work which was now being specially done by the Trust.

FAILURE IN PRIMARY OBJECT.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said that even three or four years ago the Municipality could very well have undertaken the work now being done by the Trust. He admitted the Trust had done some good work but he regretted to say that it had failed in its duty to carry out the primary object for which it was brought into existence. It had directed its energies more towards the beautifying of the city than towards its improvement and had practically shelved the question of slum improvement. The time had now arrived when the Municipality should ask Government for a reversion to it of the work at present done by the Trust. He (the speaker) concluded by supporting the representation proposed to be made by the Corporation.

Mr. J. B. Petit heartily supported the proposed representation. He said the extraordinary causes which existed when the Trust was created now no longer existed, and the Trust had failed to carry out the duties for which it was specifically brought into existence. The Trust had disregarded the several representations that the Corporation had made for the improvement of insanitary areas, with the result that the slums were still there. More than that, the operations of the Trust had contributed to the creation of new slums, which were as bad as, if not worse than those which existed prior to the existence of that body. He (the speaker) agreed with the members of the Committee that the time had now come for the work now being done by the Trust being given over to the Corporation. Mr. Wadia had said the Corporation should go to Government asking that the Corporation should be saved from itself.

AN ASTOUNDING CHARGE.

He (Mr. Petit) confessed to never having heard a most astounding statement than this that the Corporation was not a competent body for the discharge of its duties The Corporation had done its duty well (Applause). If Mr. Wadia thought the Corporation was not a competent body there were two things which he could do and they were that he should either try to improve it or resign his seat.

Mr. J. A. Wadia: I am trying to improve it (laughter), but it is a difficult task.

Mr. Petit said the Corporation had discharged its duties satisfactorily. The main object for which the Trust had been specially brought into existence had not been achieved and therefore there should now be no delay in the reversion of its work to the Municipality. He hoped the Corporation would accept the proposed representation by a large majority.

ADMITTED ANOMALY.

Mr. A. M. Tod said that nobody questioned that to a certain extent the existence of the Trust was an anomaly. It was intended to be so when it was created. The whole of the work was to be handed over to the Municipality when it was completed on the expiry of 25 years. The work was not completed and therefore the time had not arrived for its being handed over to the Corporation. The question that had been raised was whether the Trust should not go in exclusively for the improvement of slums instead of confining its energies largely to making big roads and communications which had enabled the shifting of the population to the northern part of the city and relieving the congestion of the city. Mr. Tod denied that Mr. Orr was an autocrat or that except the four representatives of the Corporation on the Trust the other members were under the thumb of the Chairman. He testified to the independence of the other members and referred to the Mandvi-Koliwada and other schemes which had improved slum areas in Bombay. He submitted that the time had not come for handing over the Trust to the Corporation.

BYE-LAWS TO BE AMENDED.

Mr. J. P. Orr said the slum profits were great, and that the tenants in their ignorance did not realise the danger in living congested areas. He did neither agree with Mr. Wadia when he said that the slum owners were overpaid, nor with Sir Ibrahim, when he stated that they were underpaid. He thought the representation was the strongest statement that could possibly be made in favour of the proposal and he had signed it because he was at one with the Corporation in their anxiety to do away with the slums. But there was the other side of the case also to be considered by them. He wanted the direct method of improving slums to be subordinated to the indirect methods. But it would be impossible to have any material improvement unless the Corporation amended its bye-laws. The estates developed under the bye-laws of the Corporation were insanitary. The Corporation must make its bye-laws on the basis of sound sanitary considerations.

Continuing he said:—

"In October 1914, the Corporation considered a very important report from a Committee in connection with the division of building bye-laws and of the law as to the control of the layout of private estates. The Corporation approved the 63½ deg. rule for new buildings and called upon the Commissioner for draft bye-laws embodying this rule The Commissioner submitted the draft bye-laws in November 1916. The Corporation referred the draft to a Committee; the draft was approved by the Committee in March 1917, but they have never yet sent to the Corporation and never met to discuss it. At that same meeting of October 1914, the Corporation referred back to the Committee the proposal to apply the 63½ deg. rule to the existing buildings. The Committee met several times and obtained from the Architects Association a statement of their views. At their request I submitted them a note commenting on the Architects views in October 1916, and in January 1917, the Architects sent them a memorandum replying to my note. I had hoped that that Committee would draft a report to the Corporation embodying their recommendations on each of the points of difference between the Architects and myself but they referred the paper to the Commissioner asking for the views of Municipal Executive. These views were comunicated to them in August 1917. They have met once or twice since then to discuss them but as yet have come to no decision and have never met since.

COUNTER PROPOSALS.

"At the same Corporation meeting of October 1914, the Commissioner's proposals for the amendment of the Act in respect of the control of layout in the development of private estates were approved and in September 1916, draft clauses for the amendment of the act in accordance with these proposals were submitted to the Government. The Government returned them with certain counter proposals in December, 1916. The matter was referred to a Committee in January 1917, and has never yet been discussed by that Committee.

In June 1916, the Government sent a report of the Committee they appointed to examine my light and air lecture to the Corporation and asked to be favoured at an early date with the Corporations remarks and suggestions. In July 1916, the Corporation referred the matter to the Committee but the Committee has never yet met to discuss it."

The bye-laws did not prevent things getting worse. The Trust had built chawls for the poor. The result of the bye-laws was the gradual extension of the slum area all over the city. On general principles he agreed that local self-government should be enlarged, but unless their bye-laws were improved nothing could be done.

APPREHENSIONS OF DEADLOCK.

The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta said Mr. Orr had supported the amendment merely with a view to postponing the representation. He was surprised at both Mr. Sethna's and Mr. Orr's attitude in this matter. But he would ask what would the Government do if the Corporation refused the amendment of their bye-laws?

Mr. J. A. Wadia: Then they would not hand over the Trust to the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta asked how that would improve the position of the city.

Mr. Wadia said the Government were only waiting until they passed the improved bye-laws.

Mr. Mehta said then both Mr. Wadia and Mr. Sethna must be knowing more what was in the mind of the Government than the Corporation.

Mr. Sethna denied that he had said anything of the sort.

Continuing said Mr. Sethna, Government had never asked them to improve the bye-laws before the Trust could be handed over to them. When Mr. Dunne had brought this question of even he had not in his mind the rule of 63½ degrees, and that showed that even in the minds of the experts there was a doubt about its utility. It was no use speaking about Municipal slackness so long as the Trust had not built chawls for the poor in the city who had been displaced by the operations of the Trust. There were no more 150 feet avenues to be built now, but the Trust had not still done anything to improve the slums. He hoped that the members of the Corporation had sufficient confidence in their ability for their work both in the past and at present had received the encomiums of all concerned—that they would pass this representation.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

THE MPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The most interesting debate in the Corporation regarding the transference of the operations of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation and your article thereon must have satisfied all who may be open to correction and conviction that the time has come when the Corporation should come into its own. It is hoped that the Government will now see their way soon to satisfy the legitimate aspirations of the Corporation and the general public. In connection with this subject those who try to blame the Corporation regarding the alleged defective Building bye-laws, say so without the book. It is no less than half a dozen times the bye-laws were amended since the present Municipal Act came into force and confirmed by Government. Is it right and fair to penalise owners of existing houses built in accordance with the bye-laws framed from true to time? I may be here allowed to say that the Corporation and the Improvement Trust will be sorry to lose Sir Ibrahim's services on them on account of his going very shortly to the Executive Council but it is hoped that the Corporation will not fail to return a member of sufficient standing and mature experience to the Improvement Trust Board quite worthy to fill up Sir Ibrahim's place. It is said that several have already been canvassing directly and indirectly through their friends before the vacancy has actually occurred, including members of the Parsi-Zoroastrian Community, two of which (the Hon Sir D. E. Wacha and Mr. Cowasji Jerangir) out of four Corporation representatives are already on the Trust Board. With this view in mind I have had to decline with thanks the request of some of my friends and I hope the claims of other communities will be duly considered by the Corporation —Yours, etc.,

FAIR PLAY.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MR. PATEL AS PRESIDENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

BIJAPUR, Feb. 4.

A meeting of the Reception Committee was held yesterday when the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel was unanimously elected president of the Provincial Conference. Hon. Mr. Desai was appointed Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Conference will be held on 25th, 26th and 27th April 400 Reception Committee members have been enrolled; more are forthcoming.

LORDS AND WOMEN'S VOTES.

Opponents of women's suffrage in the House of Lords attacked the new Franchise Bill on its second reading in mail week. Lord Salisbury was alarmed that 6,000,000 women should be placed on the voters' list, and Lord Bryce "did not like" the idea.

The vast majority of women, Lord Bryce declared, are not qualified to use the vote, though he admitted that 5 per cent. are as capable of doing so as any member of the House of Lords; but "the Government is launching the country on a wide and uncharted sea."

Lord Burnham defended the women. The object of the Speaker's Conference was to arrive at a national settlement of the franchise question, and no national settlement could leave out the women

The debate was adjourned.—"The Daily Mail."

NO DESIRE FOR HEAVEN.

"When I was a little boy I had croup, and was told that I might die and go to Heaven," said Alderman Sir Charles Wakefield, speaking at the Christmas Festival of the National Children's Home and Orphanage at the Queen's Hall in mail week. "But I did not want to go to Heaven. I did not want golden streets. When I was told that there would be children to play with, however, that appealed to me."

DR. BOSE LEAVES BOMBAY.

PURSE OF 2 LAKHS PRESENTED.

MEETING OF LEADING CITIZENS.

A meeting of leading citizens of Bombay was held at the China Baugh with Sir Dinshaw Wacha as the chairman, to offer Sir J. C. Bose a purse of 2 lakhs of rupees as a tribute to his great personality and the service he has rendered to the cause of humanity.

In reply, Sir J. C. Bose spoke of his coming to Bombay as a stranger and of his leaving it with a pang. It had been a great privilege him to have been able to work a little in the cause of science and offering what he had for the establishment of the Institute. He had no personal need, and the purse that had been offered to him he would entrust to a committee of three citizens of Bombay, Mr. Mulraj Khata, Mr. S. R. Bomanji and Mr. Jamna Lalji of Wardha and Bombay, so that the proceeds might be utilised for the objects of the Institute.

DADABHAI NAOROJI'S EXAMPLE.

POLITICAL LIFE AND KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 4.

In unveiling a portrait of Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji at the Pachaiyappa's College Hall Dr. P. C. Ray said they found many people who had taken part in political movements in this country, but he was sorry that very few of them took care to study facts and figures. They saw some members of the Legislative Councils who put questions to Government, were easily silenced by officers, because the members did not care to study the facts and figures and arm themselves with them. The time when oratory would appeal to heart had gone and now what was required was they should study political economics and arm themselves with an array of facts and figures. That was the lesson they should learn from Dadabhai's life.

MANY MARRIAGE OFFERS.

LIFE OF DECEPTIONS ENDED BY THE POISON CUP.

A story of deception has come to light concerning John Dobson, who took poison at the South African Officers' Club, Westminster, where he was employed as an orderly.

At the inquest in mail week, a police sergeant said the man was formerly a sergeant-major, but had been reduced. Although he had a wife and family at Kimberley, he had become seriously involved with a number of women. He was living with a woman who thought he was her husband. He had lived with other woman, including the wife of a soldier in France, and had promised to marry a Woking girl who was 17 years old and take her to South Africa. In another case a father brought his daughter to the club and created a scene, with the result that Dobson promised to marry her.

There was once a scene at the club through his mistaking one of the women on the telephone. He had borrowed money from women with whom he had stayed.

The Coroner said a letter was found from his wife, who was struggling to bring up the family, in which she said:—

I am starving half the month, but you never mind about me. I close my letter with a broken heart. Best love and kisses from the children and your forgotten wife. We shall meet again in Heaven—or in Hell. —The "Daily Chronicle."

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

Moderate business was reported in coal shares to-day, the prices of which were well maintained. New Kessurgarh changed hands at Rs. 18 and Raneegunge at Rs. 41-12 while Samla Kendra found buyers at Rs. 22-12 and Sejooah up to Rs. 26-12, although these prices were not maintained till close. Jute mill shares were disappointing in volume of business in these securities, but prices were on the whole fairly well maintained and it only needs a little buying power to turn the market in an upward direction. In miscellaneous and industrials section business was not brisk, prices however were for the most part well maintained. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—East Indian 46-4, 48-8; Kosoonda 27, 27-4; New Kessurgarh 17-12, 18; Parasea 6-10, 6-14; Phularitand 12, 12-4; Raneegunge 41-8 to 42, 41-8; Samla Kendra 21-12 to 22-12, 22-4, 21-8; Sejooah 27, 27-4, 28-8, 28-12, 28-6, 28-12.

Jute:—Anglo India ord 220; Barnagore ord 168, 169 to 172; Clive ord 216-8, 219, 217-8, 220-8; Dalhousie ord 435 x.d.; Empire ord 54, 54-8; Fort Gloster ord 620, 623; Howrah ord 37-4, 37-12; Hooghly ord 69; Kamarhatty ord 469; Northbrook ord 42, 42-4 to 42-8 x.d.

Miscellaneous:—Associated Hotel 200; Bengal Nagpur Cotton ord 164 to 171; Bengal Timber Trading 330, 232; Calcutta City Flour 14-12, 15; Midnapore Zimandari 230, 231-8; Reliance Fire Brick Pottery 16-8, 16-12; Russa Engineering 240; Titaghur Paper ord 286; Triton Insurance 77.

Rubber:—Bukit Katil 1.10; Scudai 8.00; Tambolak 1.10; United Malacca 1.25.

Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 68-14 to Rs. 69-2 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-6 to Rs. 69-10.

A memorial signed by many influential people, the residents of the newly extended areas within the municipal limits of Coimbatore, has been submitted to his excellency the Governor [illegible] the Municipal Council [illegible] ing failed to carry [illegible] to the best inter[illegible]

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"TRUTH".—We do not publish abusive letters. If you want to correct any misstatement of facts it is quite easy to do so in a quiet, restrained and gentlemanly way without the use of such terms as "wilful misrepresentation," "rotten brains," or accusing people of being spies,—for which you offer no sort of justification. We cannot publish your letter, though we always willingly admit to our columns any properly expressed correction of any mis-statements that may have appeared in our columns.

"MUTE LAMB".—You will have to send typewritten M.S. if you wish your communications to be considered. Your handwriting imposes too great a strain.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, February 5, 1918.

A DANGEROUS PROPOSAL.

We published last week a letter from a correspondent drawing attention to a certain feature of the Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code which has been introduced in the Imperial Council and which is now before a Select Committee. There is a good deal in the Bill which is open to criticism but our correspondent has singled out a clause which proposes a change, which he is right in holding to be of an alarming character, and which has already caused grave apprehension in those quarters where the Bill has been the subject of study. We have no hesitation in saying that, not merely the legal profession, but the public at large would view with extreme disfavour and actual fear any change in the law which in any way extended the already wide powers of Presidency Magistrates over the liberty of his Majesty's subjects. Presidency Magistrates, as the committee of distinguished lawyers which was appointed to consider the revision of the Criminal Code pointed out, are not usually persons of exceptional capacity or experience, and most people will agree with the Committee in holding that they ought not to be trusted with any wider powers than those of first-class magistrates. But quite apart from the question of capacity or experience, the powers at present enjoyed by Presidency Magistrates in certain respects are already dangerously wide, as anyone who has watched Police Court procedure in actual practice in Presidency towns very well knows, and any proposal to extend them requires to be strenuously opposed in the interests of public safety.

It is necessary to remember that these magistrates enjoy powers far exceeding those conferred on Metropolitan Magistrates in England. They try cases which in England would have to be sent before a jury and inflict sentences which in England are only within the competence of a High Court judge or a Chairman or Recorder of Quarter Sessions on the verdict of the jury. And up to a fine of Rs. 200 or a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months their sentences are non-appealable. Consequently the law provides that, only in such cases where the sentence exceeds either of these limits is the Magistrate bound to record the evidence of the witnesses. This is a most unwise provision on the face of it, for it offers an almost irresistible temptation to a magistrate to decide beforehand, that is before the evidence is heard, to pass a non-appealable sentence and save himself the trouble of recording evidence or being taken to the High Court on appeal. But it is more than a mere temptation. It is more than an invitation. The Section itself requires that the Magistrate shall make up his mind before the evidence is properly heard whether he thinks it one of sufficient gravity for an appealable sentence or not. That is obviously undesirable and opposed in principle to true justice. In practice it has a twofold disadvantage. Not only does it deprive the convicted person of the right to an appeal, which is often as glaring in a case where the sentence is below the present appealable limit as in other cases where an appeal is allowable, but it also places very grave difficulties in his way if the Magistrate has been guilty of some laxity or impropriety in procedure which would entitle him to have a revision of his case by the High Court, since there is no record to help the High Court in forming its opinion. This has been a frequent subject of comment and protest by Judges of the High Court, and, we have no doubt, our readers will remember a case which came up from Mr. Athavle's Court only a few weeks ago, in which the judge had to complain that there was no record of evidence to guide them in "a matter of considerable interest and public importance." Our correspondent last week stated that in no less than eighty per cent of cases tried on a warrant no appealable sentence is given even though, as is well-known, it is often asked for; and it is not going too far, in our view, to say, as our correspondent does, that this means "that eighty per cent of the public, who come up before the magistrate is out and out at the mercy of the magistrate, the parties being prevented from going to the higher tribunal in the absence of any record."

It would have been thought in view of all this that any amendment of the Code in these respects would be in the direction of curtailing the powers of magistrates and for the protection of accused persons. The Bill, however, proposes to add a clause to the section, as it now stands, which would considerably extend the powers now enjoyed by Presidency Magistrates, enabling them to conduct the trial of warrant cases without framing a charge or recording any evidence. The danger of this and its unfairness to accused persons has been very well and briefly put in the memorial which the Bombay Vakils' Association has addressed to Government on the subject. They say:—

> Under the proposed alteration the accused in a criminal trial will be seriously prejudiced in his defence in as much as he would be deprived of his right under the existing section applicable to warrant cases (Section 256 Criminal Procedure Code) viz: the right of cross-examining the complainant and his witnesses after the charge is framed i.e., after knowing the full prosecution case which he is called upon to meet.
>
> Further, the proposed alteration would deprive the accused of the right which he has under the present Code of getting a reasonable time for entering upon his defence and calling his witnesses after the prosecution case is finished.
>
> The proposed alteration will also have the effect of compelling the accused to disclose his defence before the prosecution makes out any case, and will thus seriously prejudice his defence.
>
> The proposed alteration will considerably increase the already large number of cases in which meagre records prevent the High Court from effectively exercising its revisional powers.

It seems to us that the authors of the Code in framing the procedure by which a Magistrate in warrant cases first ascertains whether there is a *prima faciae* case and then, if such is the case, proceeds to fromulate a charge and to try the case as it would be tried in a sessions court, had in view the approximation as nearly as possible of the procedure in cases of gravity triable by magistrates to that where the right of trial by jury exists. To modify this procedure in the manner proposed would destroy the safeguards against possible injustice which have been provided. These safeguards are indicated in the paragraphs we have quoted from the letter of the Vakils' Association, and we cannot think that any one duly concerned for the protection of innocent accused persons and the fair adminstration of justice will contend either that they are unimportant or that to do away with them will not inflict grave hardship on accused persons in the conduct of their defence. Such wide powers ought not to be enjoyed by any magistrate and we trust that the non-official members of the Imperial Council will make a strenuous fight against the proposed new clause, as well as on behalf of a curtailment of the latitude allowed to Magistrates under the present law.

"INDIA'S COLONIAL ASPIRATIONS"!

The history of indentured emigration from India is a record of a singular triumph of the vested interests of white planters against the struggles of those pleading for a more humane and rational treatment The origin of the system was ominous. Slavery was abolished about the year 1834. The dissatisfied slave-owners, therefore, devised indentured labour, and, in the words of Mr. Gandhi, "the yoke, if it fell from the negro's black neck, was transferred to the brown neck of the Indian." A glance at the main incidents of the struggle for the abolition of the indenture system is sufficient to show the strength and the extent of the influence of these modern slave-owners. Replying on the debate in the Imperial Legislative Council, which ensued on his resolution recommending the prohibition of the Indian indentured labour, the late Mr. Gokhale expressed his disappointment with the recommendations of the Sanderson Committee because, as he said, the whole standpoint from which the Committee approached the question was faulty. The standpoint from which the Committee was invited to approach the question was, he contended, "not whether indentured emigration should be permitted from India, but how Indian emigration should be encouraged to the Crown Colonies."

The Inter-Departmental conference, recently held in London, has not abandoned the faulty standpoint of the Sanderson Commitee against which the late Mr. Gokhale protested and, in spite of all modifications suggested by the Conference, the substantive part of the scheme which is intended to replace indentured emigration indicates very little change in the traditional attitude. In fact, the main point that should be borne in mind is, as Mr. Gandhi has pointed out, that the Conference sat designedly to consider a scheme of emigration not in the interests of the Indian labourer but in those of the colonial employer. This is strikingly illustrated by an article in a recent number of the "Athenæum," with the significant title "Indian Labour and Colonial Reconstruction." The object of the writer is to show that the ravages on the British Commonwealth may be healed by an adequate supply of contented labour—mainly from India—to the colonies. He, therefore, welcomes the new scheme of Indian emigration as the one which would at once meet Indian "colonial aspirations" and supply the necessary "man-power." One may wonder at the naive assumptions of the writer. A regular supply of the necessary "man-power" may meet the aspirations of the white planters, but not necessarily those of the Indian emigrant. "The governing principle of the scheme," says the writer, "is one of State aided colonization." Mr. Gandhi calls it "stimulated emigration" which as the Indian Imperial Citizenship Association point out, may any day easily reproduce many of the evils which the Government and the people are anxious to guard against. The writer considers the benefits promised by the scheme substantial and attractive to the "land-loving" Indian. Mr. Gandhi says that the Indian is not only "land-loving" but that he loves also to "stay at home.", and that with the industries of Indian crying out for labour and with her legitimate resources yet undeveloped, it is madness to think of providing a stimulus for his emigration. Past experience has shown that, if the emigration were entirely free and at the risk and expense of the emigrant himself, there would be very little voluntary emigration to the distant colonies. This is the Indian standpoint. The defects of the scheme are obvious even to the writer in the "Athenæum," although he evidently misses their true significance. The scheme is apparently devised as an incentive to industry and settlement. It must be pointed out, however, that the re-settlement under the scheme is to be conditional on previous employment under contract and there is reason to believe that this contract is to be just as binding as the one under indenture and, as the Imperial Citizenship Association urges, it will really determine once for all the status of Indians who take advantage of it. Again, the writer believes that, under the new system, the Indian emigrant is granted complete freedom to select the employer. As a matter of fact, as Mr. Gandhi points out, "the employer is to be selected for the protection of the labourer." Indians, moreover, cannot help being suspicious as to the proposed revival of the much-dreaded institution of Emigration Agents and their Depots which have in the past, inflicted untold miseries on their countrymen.

The scheme must fail because the only scheme that would be acceptable to India would be one which would be completely free from the taint of indenture and which would enable Indians to settle down as regular colonists with the civil and political rights enjoyed by other members of the Commonwealth. The writer in the "Athenæum" believes that, if the planters accept the new scheme and treat the British Indian as members of the Commonwealth with the same colonial rights as the Scotsman, Welshman, Australian, or Englishman, Indian settlements will provide all the labour necessary for the increased output of rubber, sugar, cocoa and vegetable oils. Indians, however, must refuse to recognise that the planters are the only party to the contract. Besides, it is ridiculous to expect that the new scheme of assisted emigration would encourage the Colonies to treat the Indians in the same manner in which they treat the other members of the Commonwealth. It may be, as the writer says, that the Colonies have now the opportunity of history. It may be that they are now compelled to recognise Indian labour as indispensable for their prosperity. It is natural, also, that they should imitate the amiable Roman moralist who exclaimed, that "even the poor barbarian Briton has his uses." But, surely, if they tell us that they are, after all, inclined, to recognise that "the poor Indian coolie has his uses," they cannot expect us to interpret that statement as a guarantee of free citizenship.

Notes of the Day.

The Meaning of German Strikes.

The account, which Reuter has furnished, of the feverish anti-strike propaganda inaugurated by the German Government effectually disposes of the rather silly suspicion of the "Times" that the strikes were encouraged by the Militarists in order to mislead Labour in Allied countries. A story has been officially produced and published in all the newspapers in Germany that an Entente Propaganda Committee has been formed with the object of revolutionising Germany and Austria, by employing numerous agents in Germany,—especially in the armament industry,—to incite to sabotage and similar acts. The needed flavour is given to the fiction by the suggestion that the Committee is supported by a hundred million marks of American money. Unfortunately for themselves, the authors of this story have overreached themselves by including Lord Northcliffe,—who, even the German masses must know by this time, is not the man to instigate a revolution,—as a prominent member of the Entente Propagandist Committee. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to note that the real cause of the strikes may more probably be found in the pamphlet signed by Bernstein,—one of the most eminent of German Socialists,—and other Independent socialists which according to a telegram has been published showing that the latter engineered the strikes as "a manifestation of the people's will to finish the war."

Submarinism v. Shipbuilding.

Sir Eric Gedde's review of a year of unrestricted submarinism is marked by a spirit of reasoned optimism. His statement that we were now sinking submarines as fast as Germany could build them is particularly encouraging. But, though Sir Eric Geddes anticipated no change except for the better, he rightly emphasised that we must have more ships before we can turn enemy failures into positive allied success, because the destruction of merchantmen still exceeded their construction and tonnage demands were increasing by leaps and bounds. He was confident, however, that before the end of the year we should be building shipping of all kinds at the rate of more than double that of our record in the year before the war. Besides, much will also depend upon American shipbuilding efforts. That these will be worthy of a great country as well as a great cause cannot be doubled.

Control of Rents.

It is satisfactory to learn that the necessity of putting a stop to the rackrenting that is prevailing in many parts of the country has not remained altogether unrealised by the Government of India. The more important clauses of the new amendment of the Defence of India Act secures to Local Governments the power to control and regulate the housing of artisans and labourers and their families in any area which is a defended harbour. In pursuance of this amendment, Bombay has been declared a defended harbour. This is, of course, satisfactory so far as it goes. The artisan and labouring classes in Bombay have needed this relief the most as they have been hit the hardest by the rapacity of the profiteer and the rackrenter. Further, the fact that the control is to be extended to houses which would have been let at rents not exceeding Rs. 10 per month or any equivalent thereof in 1914, shows that the relief is to be afforded to all sections of the poor in Bombay.

Sordid Profiteering.

But there is no reason why the other classes of citizens of Bombay, who have been suffering as much from the excesses of the rackrenter as the poor should be deprived of this relief. The assumption underlying the Government action, which is made applicable only to defended harbours, seem to be that the rise in rents is due mainly to the operation of the economic law of supply and demand in consequence of the influx, to these places, of the classes of persons mentioned, for war employment. This assumption, though it has some basis, is hardly warranted by facts which have amply revealed that the main cause of the rising rents is mere sordid profiteering.

The Little Junker and the P. M.

The "Madras Mail" publishes, according to an Associated Press telegram, the full text of "the Madras memorial" which Lord Sydenham recently inflicted on the Prime Minister. It is safe to assume that the journal obtained the "full text" by telepathic rather than telegraphic means, and judging from the extracts with which we have been favoured, it would seem that the sense of humour of the "signatories" is about as defective as their political judgment. No one but an infatuated partisan like Lord Sydenham could have gone to Mr. Lloyd George, of all people, with so stupid and graceless an effusion as the one under notice. After repeating all the stale nonsense about the alleged dire effects of Mrs. Besant's release,—of which, fortunately, Mr. Montagu has been in a position to be an eye-witness,—Lord Sydenham and his friends proceed gratuitously to patronise the Local Governments, and suggest that they "should be left in the enjoyment of power to restrain by internment and other lawful means, the activities of agitators."

Inane Audacity.

This must have been vastly amusing to the Prime Minister. Internment was legalised as an exclusively emergency war measure, but the little Junkers whose mouthpiece Lord Sydenham has become, apparently want it to remain a normal and handy weapon in the bureaucratic armoury in this country for ever and ever! And they had the inane audacity to go with the suggestion to the man whom Great Britain has selected as her chief agent to smash up Junkerdom once for all. Further comment on the move would be superfluous.

"Every Conceivable Discouragement."

There was one point in the Raja of Mahmudabad's vigorous defence of the Oudh Talukdars, which we published yesterday, which has an interest and application beyond the merits of the immediate dispute with Sir James Meston. Touching upon the personal offers of service of the Talukdars the Raja says with outspoken vigour:

> "One son of a Talukdar studying in England, a non-commissioned officer in his college O. T. C., asked for a commission at the commencement of the war,—which was refused on account of his Asiatic birth. Comparisons are invidious,—true enough,—but I am forced in justice to Talukdars to say that every conceivable discouragement from the military authorities came in their way; while their own more fortunate Anglo-Indian servants and ordinary trades people much below their status and education got Commissions, they had only the humbler sphere of a private marked out for them."

The spirit here shown up accounts for a great deal, not only in Oudh, but throughout India, in regard to the relative inadequacy of the recruitment in parts of the country. "Every conceivable discouragement from the Military authorities," in the Raja's words, was a disability which the Oudh Talukdars shared with the scions of aristocratic families, and indeed the respectable middle classes generally, all over India,—to undoubted loss and detriment to the Imperial cause.

"A Private Circular."

"The Commonweal" quotes from "a private circular" issued to the South Indian Planters which has somehow become public property. The circular in question was intended to represent an intimate discourse to the planters by a well-wisher, and incidentally it throws a flood of light on the inner motives of the rampant antagonism to Indian Home Rule on the part of a large section of the European commercial community in India. The writer says that history is marching in seven-league boots, and is sure that "the position in the very near future . . . will be very different from the present," and proceeds:

> Labour at Home has already shown its desire to combine with Labour in India, and we are on the threshold of new conditions, though Home Rule is, I trust, many years distant. . . . It will not be many years before Labour in India fully recognises its own value, and there will be many who will foster that recognition. As India advances towards the Home Rule Goal, so will the Indian coolies with education become more and more independent and be harder to recruit.

"Recruitment" in the above sense, of course, as our contemporary points out, is an euphemism for exploitation, but here at any rate we have an understandable proposition for the opposition of "angry planters" (in Lord Morley's phrase) and alarmed capitalists and tradesmen to the movement for the national emancipation, political and economic, of the people of India. That is more than can be said of the insincere and muddle-headed nonsense on the question which oozes from such propagandists as the "Madras Mail" and Lord Sydenham.

WAR COUNCIL AT VERSAILLES.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

WAR COUNCIL AT VERSAILLES.

DECISION FOR VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF WAR.

TO CHANGE ENEMY'S TEMPER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 4.

The Press Bureau states that the Supreme War Council at Versailles carefully considered the speeches of Hertling and Czernin but was unable to find any approximation to the moderate conditions laid down by the Allies. This conviction was deepened by the contrast between the idealistic professions of the Central Powers at Brestlitovsk and plans of conquest and spoliation now openly disclosed.

The Supreme War Council therefore decided that our immediate task was the vigorous prosecution of the war until a change in the enemy's temper justified the hope of peace on terms not involving the abandonment of freedom and justice in the face of aggressive, unrepentant militarism. The Council secured a complete agreement on all questions both of policy and regarding measures for the execution thereof.

ALLIES' FEELING OF FIRMNESS.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S TESTIMONY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

General satisfaction is expressed at the result of the Versailles conferences.

M. Clemenceau who presided throughout stated in an interview:

"For four days we worked and argued. The last day was decisive and even the most delicate points were settled. It is felt that the unanimity of the Allies will enable them to meet the violence of the enemy's onset confidently with the knowledge that neither their strength nor their steadfastness can be shaken."

CLOSE OF VERSAILLES CONFERENCE.

CLEAR UNDERSTANDING TO MEET FORTHCOMING GERMAN ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 4.

The Versailles conference rose yesterday afternoon. The "Petit Parisien" says Lord Milner is remaining in Paris and will confer with M. Clemenceau on the 4th concerning food supplies.

The "Echo de Paris" states that a clear understanding was attained as to what was necessary to do to meet the forthcoming German attack.

BERLIN STRIKES.

SEMI-OFFICIAL VERSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

A Berlin semi-official telegram dated the 2nd instant says, "Strikes are everywhere waning. The number of strikers has considerably diminished especially at the smaller munition works and full staffs are working in many cases. Well-informed people assume that the strike will be entirely ended by Monday."

FACTORIES UNDER MILITARY CONTROL.

PROCLAMATION IN BERLIN DISTRICT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

A telegram from Copenhagen says the military commander of the Berlin district has issued a proclamation declaring that important factories are under complete military control and employees will be court-martialled unless they resume work on Monday morning.

Court-martials in Berlin have been authorised to pass death sentences and execution will take place twenty-four hours afterwards.

THREATS ON STRIKERS.

REPORT OF WORK RESUMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

It is most difficult to obtain an accurate view of the German strike situation, but it appears at the moment that the threats of calling up strikers, has had the desired effect and the work is gradually being resumed. The commander of Berlin threatens with one year's imprisonment any further participation in the direction of strikes.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

TRAMS STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

Whilst the military proclamations have apparently had some effect Berlin papers report further disturbances in Berlin on the 1st. The trams were stormed, windows broken and lines and overhead wires damaged. The tram employees assaulted the principal workshops of the company which had to be closed. Strong forces of police used their sabres against the strikers attempting to hold meetings at Treplow and arrested many ringleaders. It is reported that 160 were arrested in Berlin last week. A special court-martial began its sittings on the 1st instant.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

NWEMBE AND ANKWABE OCCUPIED.

PAMMUNI HILL SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 4.

An East Africa communiqué says the Cape coloured corps occupied Nwembe unopposed and pursued the enemy to Mtarika. We seized the Pammuni Hill forty-five miles inland from Port Amelia capturing thirty tons of food. We later occupied Ankwabe.

ENTHUSIASM IN NAIROBI.

RESOURCES TO BE UTILISED FOR WAR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NAIROBI, Feb. 3.
Recd. 12 noon Feb. 4.

A mass meeting of the residents here enthusiastically and unanimously passed a resolution requesting the Imperial Government to appoint ex-Governor Sir Percy Girouard, Military Governor of British East Africa, for the period of the war with powers to organise the colony's efforts in the direction of "utilising such portion of its population as is not available for military duties to develop its immense potential energies and resources in the immediate production of commodities which are urgently required." Mr. E. S. Grogan, Lord Delamere and others emphasised the urgent necessity for organising the entire resources of the Protectorate in order to provide the immediate requirements for Mesopotamia and Palestine thereby saving shipping and subsequently contributing food and other necessities. They said there were millions of acres of the finest land in the world available in East Africa for the Empire's war-worn soldiers.

FURTHER ADVANCE IN PALESTINE.

12 ENEMY AEROPLANES FELLED IN JANUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Feb. 4.

An official communiqué from Palestine says:—We have advanced slightly in the vicinity of Arnuties, northward of Jerusalem.

We destroyed twelve enemy aeroplanes during January.

SUCCESS OF ANGLO-ITALIAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT.

FOURTEEN ENEMY AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

An Italian communiqué says we brought down eight aeroplanes and the British brought down six.

FIRE AT MOULINS MUNITION WORKS.

TEN KILLED AND THIRTY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 4.

Ten were killed and thirty injured by an explosion and fire at the munition works at Moulins. Serious damage was done but the adjacent powder magazine was saved.

FIGHTING EAST OF POLYGON WOOD.

RAIDERS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

SUCCESSFUL AIR-RAID IN VALENCIENNES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 4.

A British communiqué says we drove off raiders with loss eastward of Polygon Wood. Hostile artillery was active south-east of Epehy, in the neighbourhood of the Arras-Cambrai road, south of Armentieres and in the Ypres sector.

Referring to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says our aeroplanes yesterday dropped four tons of bombs on various targets including the railway station and sidings at Valenciennes. They fired several thousand rounds in trenches and back areas. We brought down five enemy machines and drove down five. One of ours is missing. Our aeroplanes bombed the enemy's aerdromes and billets last night.

LULL BEFORE STORM.

CONCENTRATION OF ENEMY IN WEST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—Amid the sideshows like artillery activity and patrol encounters, there exists a general sense of expectancy of dramatic developments which are momentarily awaited. The lull before the storm seems ending.

The "Daily Telegraph's" special correspondent estimates that the Germans now have 180 divisions in the west, of which 115 are in line or an increase of about forty divisions compared with the campaign of 1917.

RAID REPULSED AT POELCAPELLE.

SUCCESS OF BRITISH PATROL ENCOUNTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

A British communiqué says we repulsed a raid at Poelcapelle. Patrol encounters resulted to our advantage southward of Lens. There was hostile cannonading at Lavaquerie and southward of Lens.

VARSSENAERE AERODROME BOMBED.

ONE ENEMY MACHINE DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 7-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

The Admiralty announces that our air craft bombed the Varssenaere aerodrome yesterday morning obtaining a direct hit. Fire broke out and we destroyed one enemy machine. All of ours returned.

FIGHTING NORTH OF AISNE.

FAILURE OF ENEMY COUPS-DE-MAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

A French communiqué says there was marked reciprocal artillery activity north of the Aisne in the Four de Paris region. Enemy coups de main against a small post south of Lombaertzyde, north of Hill 344, on the right of the Meuse, north of Bures in Lorraine, and in the Rhone-Rhine Canal region of Alsace failed.

BURMAN PRINCE FOR ACTIVE SERVICE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Feb. 3.

A Burma Prince named Teik Tin Aung student, Government High School, Rangoon, and grandson of Prince Nyaung Yan who sought and took refuge under the British flag under the advice of the British consul at Mandalay in the year 1879 has now enlisted for active service in 2-70th Burma Rifles.

GERMAN BRUTALITY TO PRISONERS.

HARROWING TALES OF PERSECUTION.

DREADFUL LIFE OF CIVILIANS.

BELGIAN CITIZEN'S EXPERIENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Feb. 4.

Reuter has received from a trustworthy Belgian citizen who has escaped from Valenciennes an account of the appalling condition of the occupied districts in France of which little news ever reaches England. He confirms that a highly organised system of slavery exists. All the civilians are compelled to work for the Germans, even litle girls of from twelve to fourteen cannot go to school because they must collect acorns and nettles. Everyone wears a brassard showing the town he or she comes from and some wear a brassard round the leg denoting an attempt to escape. The informant saw an old man with a large cross painted on his back but did not know what this signified. The life of these civilians is dreadful but nothing compared to the life of the war prisoners, especially the English and the Russian.

SOME EXAMPLES.

It was while Reuter's informant was endeavouring to give a starving Russian a little of his own small supply of food that the guard knocked his teeth out with the butt-end of a rifle. The informant hereupon took a handful of natural teeth out of his pocket, and these and his disfigured jaw were eloquent proof of this statement.

He explained what requisitioning really means. For example, domestic clocks and lamps are broken for copper mattresses are ripped up for wool and spare clothes are seized. Everyone must declare every possession and people are dragged to prison for hiding a pound of potatoes or a single egg. As an instance of brutality he told how an Alsatian absentee was murdered on the spot by a non-commissioned officer, who struck a woman, who remonstrated, with such force that she became deaf. A little girl was shot dead without warning while attempting to cross the Franco-Belgian frontier for bread. The informant, who possesses the dates and names of every case cited, concluded. "Whereever you turn your eyes it is the same tragedy, starvation, slavery and untold brutality."

HERTLING REFUSES TO DISCUSS STRIKE SITUATION.

DITTMAN CHARGED WITH INCITING TO HIGH TREASON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 8-30 a.m. Feb. 4.

Chancellor Hertling refused the request of the Socialist deputies to allow the representatives of the strikers to discuss the situation because a meeting might result in unlawful actions. He also refused to negotiate with the strikers because their action was unconstitutional and there were no guarantees that the discussion would be confined to ending the strike. He emphasised that the strikers' political desires must be communicated through the peoples' representatives.

It appears that Dittman is charged with inciting to high treason. The "Lokalanzeiger" states that the strike committees at Hamburg are in favour of resumption of work. Half of the shipyard workers have adready resumed.

SOLDIERS AND MEN RECALLED FROM ARMS

BEING ENGAGED IN ESSENTIAL TRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 3.
Recd. 1-35 p.m., Feb. 4.

A telegram from Berlin announces that the military authorities are summoning to colours all soldiers on leave and men recalled from the army for essential trades who took part in the strike.

"Vorwaerts" states that the trial of Dittmann has begun before an extraordinary court-artial.

A telegram from Trieste announces that the shipyard and factory workers struck yesterday but resumed work to-day after interviewing the Governor.

MAN POWER PROPOSALS.

PREFERENTIAL CLAIM OF ENGINEERS.

MR. HENDERSON ANSWERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., Feb. 4.

Mr. Henderson has made a commnication urging the Government to abandon its refusal to meet the Amalgamated Society of Engineers separately from the National Labour Conference in order to discuss the new Man-Power proposals. The Engineers declined to consider proposals unless the preferential treatment previously accorded them was repeated; hence the deadlock.

The Press Bureau in an official reply to Mr. Henderson's communication controverts his claim that Government admitted the Engineers' claim to separate treatment. The statement concludes:—

It is necessary to realise that this is not a difference between Government and one or more Unions, but between the Unions themselves. It is well-known that the Unions resented Government's meeting the Amalgamated Society of Engineers separately previously. Government now agrees to meet the Engineers if other Unions agree. No question of procedure must obscure the Man-Power issue. In order to maintain our armies in the field, fit men must be withdrawn from munitions. Men obtained by dilution are alone insufficient to provide the necessary number.

SIR EDWARD CARSON AT BELFAST.

DEFINES HIS ATTITUDE TOWARDS CONVENTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.
Recd. 3-45 p.m. Feb. 4.

Sir Edward Carson met with a series of ovations at Belfast which was decorated in his honour. Addressing a crowd at the station on his arrival on Friday he said he would never abandon the pledges given to the Ulstermen who had fallen in France.

Addressing the Unionist Council yesterday, Sir Edward Carson defined his attitude towards the Convention more precisely. He said that if he had stayed in the Government, he must support any policy it adopted whereas he was not free owing to his pledges as a Covenanter. The only solution that would satisfy the Ulstermen was one which would enable them to feel that they were still citizens of the Empire and safe against the possibility of harmful interference. He denied that Ulster was unreasonable and declared that Ulster alone in Ireland had shown any reason at all. Some old friends and supporters were urging that the settlement really meant surrender. It was an insult to a great nation to suggest that America would prosecute the war with less vigour unless the Irish question was settled. Such talk, far from helping the settlement, put men's backs up. He had not left the Government for the purpose of bursting the Convention and he did not want to burst the Convention any more than to burst his Covenant. He was sorry that their attention should be distracted for one moment from gaining the war which was their paramount duty.

SOLICITOR'S CAREER OF ROBBERY

A CLIENT WHO LOST OVER £7,000.

"You have been systematically robbing your clients, and I fear you have rendered fictitious accounts to them to aid your frauds," said Mr. Justice Avory, in mail week, in sentencing Montagu W. Desborough, 50, a solicitor, to five years' penal servitude for fraudulently converting nearly £10,000 to his own use.

George J. Mills was also sentenced to five years' penal servitude and Arthur W. Seager, to 12 months' hard labour for aiding and abetting.

Desborough was the sole partner of an old fashioned firm of solicitors. On September 1 he was adjudicated bankrupt, and his statement of affairs showed a gross deficiency of £42,854, of which £39,526 represented money received on behalf of clients.

The Official Receiver discovered that 16 sacks of books relating to the business had been taken from the office by waste paper merchants.

As a result of Desborough's action, Captain George Whitefield lost over £7,000.

Mr. E. Wild, K.C., said Desborough had two sons at the front. He inherited this business from his father with a deficiency of over £30,000. He realised his financial position, for, at one time, he threatened to destroy his life.—The "Daily Chronicle."

SIR W. WEDDERBURN'S DEATH.

IN FAILING HEALTH SINCE JULY.

THE FUNERAL.

TRIBUTES FROM WELL-KNOWN MEN.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Sir William Wedderburn had not enjoyed his usual health since his last visit to London in July last for the Dadabhai Naoroji memorial meeting.

Disquieting symptoms showed themselves on the 23rd, when he lapsed into unconsciousness. He died on the afternoon of the 25th.

The funeral took place on the 29th at Tibberton churchyard, near Meredith. It was attended by representatives of the British Committee of the Congress.

The journal "India" of February 1st contains messages of appreciation and sympathy from Lord Islington, Lord Reay, Lord Sydenham, Mr. Swann, M.P., Mr. Herbert Roberts M.P., Mr. MacCallum Scott M.P. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., Mr. Aftab Ahmad, Sir P. D. Pattani, the Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Sir M. Bhownaggree, Mr. Hart Davies, Mr. Bernard Houghton, Judge Mackarness, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Mr. Swinny, Mr. C. P. Scott, Editor "Manchester Guardian," Mr. Spender, Editor "Westminster Gazette", Mr. Gooch, Editor "Contemporary Review" Mr. Gardiner Editor "Daily News," and Mr. Nevinson. Others are appearing next week.

CONDOLENCES TO LADY WEDDERBURN.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League held on the 1st instant, the following resolutions were passed:—

That the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League very deeply mourns the death of Sir William Wedderburn and places on record its grateful appreciation of the eminent services rendered by the deceased to this country during the last sixty years.

That the Bombay Branch of the Indian Home Rule League offers its sincerest condolences to the bereaved family of Sir William and authorities the secretaries to forward these resolutions to Lady Wedderburn.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH SOCIETY.

Mr. Balfour has accepted the honorary presidency of the recently formed Anglo-French Society, and the vice-presidents are: M. le Marquis de Chasseloup, Viscount Peel, Earl Brassey, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, Lord Rhondda, Sir Edwin Cornwall, M.P., Sir Henry Dalziel, M.P., Sir Lionel Phillips, Bart., Sir Henry Norman, Bart. M.P., Sir William Collins, Sir Sidney Colvin, Sir Henry Newbolt, Mr. Edmund Gosse, C.B., Dr. Robert Bridges (Poet Laureate), Mr. Ian Malcolm, M.P., M. Gaston Kahn (Consul-General de France), and Mr. Arnold Bennett.

In a lecture in mail week to the Anglo-French Society on "The Spirit of France in the Fourth Year of the War," Mr. Sidney Dark, who has recently returned from a visit to the front, said he found in the French Army a dignity that only belongs to men inspired by a high purpose, simple efficiency untrammelled by red tape, and an affectionate humanity in the relations between officers and men that proves that consideration and courtesy are not incompatible with dignity.—The "Westminster Gazette."

MR. FRED KARNO'S PETROL.

A motor-car driver who gave evidence at a Westminster inquest in mail week said he was employed by Mr. Fred Karno, the music-hall artist, and formerly by Lord Gladstone, says the "Daily Mail."

Mr. Oddie (the coroner): Why did you leave Lord Gladstone?—Because of petrol.

Does that not apply to Mr. Karno as well as to Lord Gladstone?—Mr. Karno gets it for business purposes.

Does not Lord Gladstone want it for business purposes to get to the House of Lords—He did not apply for it, sir.

SIR S. MAUDE'S "OLD SCHOOL."

A letter from Sir Stanley Maude, written from Mesopotamia on October 14, shortly before his fatal illness, has reached Mr. E. L. Vaughan of Eton.

General Maude wrote: "It was a stern and severe struggle during last winter, but, thanks to the magnificent fighting qualities of all ranks in this Army, we succeeded in dealing the Turks a stunning blow. Two thoughts were uppermost in my mind throughout; one, that [illegible] regiment (the Coldstream) would be proud; and [illegible] school would be proud of me." The Daily Mail."

EXHIBITION OF EDUCATIONAL WORK

OPENED BY LADY WILLINGDON.

GOOD DISPLAY OF EXHIBITS

The opening ceremony of the Exhibition was performed in the afternoon by H. E. Lady Willingdon, who was on arrival received by Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University, Mr. F. M. Dastur, Registrar, Miss Burnett-Hurst and Professor Burnett-Hurst who took considerable trouble in assisting in the arrangement of exhibits.

Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor, asking her Excellency Lady Willingdon to declare the Exhibition open, said the Exhibition was the first of its kind in the Bombay Presidency and comprised the work of various schools in domestic, technical and other work. The greatest credit was due to Miss Burnett-Hurst in conceiving the idea of such an exhibition and carrying it out so successfully. (Applause). The exhibits showed that their schools were alive to modern methods of education. They all were quite familiar with the untiring energy and great sympathy always shown by her Excellency in all such movements for public advancement, (applause) and they were thankful to her Excellency for coming there that afternoon. (Applause).

ATTRACTIVE EXHIBITS.

H. E. Lady Willingdon, declaring the Exhibition open, said it gave her the greatest pleasure to meet them there that afternoon. She was very much impressed with the lovely exhibits and she felt sure that all the lovely exhibits would sell readily. She had expected to find quite a small exhibition, but was glad to find a large one and she congratulated Miss Burnett-Hurst on the wonderful way in which she had carried out what was a new idea in this Presidency. (Applause). She had much pleasure in declaring the Exhibition open. (Applause).

NEW EVENT

Mr. Covernton, Director of Public Instruction, proposed a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. Lady Willingdon for taking the trouble to come there that afternoon, for performing the opening ceremony and for distributing the prizes. He was sure they all were encouraged by her Excellency's presence there and were thankful to her for the kind words of encouragement that she had said. (Applause). This Exhibition was the first of its kind in the presidency of Bombay and owed its inception and execution to Miss Burnett-Hurst, who had had experience of this kind of work in other parts of the country. When the idea was first mooted of having such an exhibition in Bombay he felt confident of its successful accomplishment at the hands of Miss Burnett-Hurst. That expectation had been quite fulfilled (applause), and the success of the Exhibition justified the idea of its being held. What struck him particularly was that girls and girls' schools had done extremely well and had contributed the major portion of exhibits, and he regretted that boys had not come forward to the same extent as the girls, which was perhaps due to the natural shyness of boys. (Laughter). He hoped they would in future be moderate in their shyness (laughter) and would endeavour to compete with their sisters and cousins. He particularly wished to see in future specimens of their handwriting exhibited, for the handwriting of boys in their schools was exceedingly bad and it often happened that boys while applying for posts sent in their applications written in such a way that they could not be read. If his suggestion were carried out they would want much larger space for holding the Exhibition in, but he was sure that there would be no difficulty in finding enough space. The results of the Exhibition that day augured well for the future and he hoped that in future when such exhibitions were held her Excellency would again grace the opening ceremony by her presence (Applause).

The vote of thanks was carried amid applause, and her Excellency then went round the different stalls, inspecting the exhibits.

The Exhibition will remain open to-day (Tuesday) and to-morrow (Wednesday)

The exhibition has been organised by Miss Burnett Hurst with the object of showing what work is being done in educational institutions of the Bombay Presidency and more particularly of the City of Bombay, specially in the matter of hand-work, technical work, cookery, needle-work, laundry-work, painting, embroidery, metal work, nature study etc. Over fifty schools and in addition a number of individuals and firms have exhibited samples of their work. There are also special exhibits, by teachers of different schools, most of which are models, illustrations etc. used in the giving of lessons to the pupils.

EXHIBITS.

The exhibits are very prettily arranged and they are samples of work done mostly by the kindergarten classes. They embrace practically all class of work done by the pupils and some of the exhibits display considerable skil on the part of the pupils. It would of course be impossible to give a detailed account of the exhibits but a few of the most prominent of them might be mentioned here. The samples of work done by the little boys of the Dadabhoy Naoroji Poor Boys' Seminary are among the most noteworthy exhibits displayed. It is beautiful, technical work in models of sugar presses, letter boxes etc., and the chief point about these exhibits is that besides being very pretty they are also very cheap. The exhibits of work done by the pupils of the Bombay Young Ladies' High School are also among the most noteworthy. Among the exhibits from this school are [illegible] in embroidery of all kinds, gold, [illegible] blending of colours in [illegible] silk frocks is [illegible] pupils being very neat. There are also various articles of dress of plain and fancy needle-work, specimens of Macraine work, point-lace, drawn-thread, etc. The most attractive of the exhibits displayed by the Young Ladies' High School is a Coat-of-Arms worked in silk by a pupil of the School. It is indeed a work of art, particularly as it is worked by a girl of 15. There are also oil-colour pictures, as also pictures in chalk drawing, pastinello coloured paintings, sarees in La Brodine and brush painting and a lovely cushion in silver painting. All the exhibits display rare workmanship and do great credit to the pupils under Miss Aimai Patel, Principal and Miss Colah, Head Mistress and other teachers of the School.

LADY WILLINGDON IN MARBLE POWDER.

The exhibits displayed by the pupils of the Chanda Ramji Girls' High School are also very fine, chief among which is a peacock in "rangoli". This is areally remarkable specimen of drawing in water, and a portrait of H. E. Lady Willingdon done in marble powder is also a noteworthy exhibit. There are also paintings and beadwork in "rangoli", wax statues, garlands of sandal wood and of candle, and plasticitine clay work showing a Hindu cook making and eating "bhajis". The pupils of this school under Miss Navajbai Contractor, Head Mistress, deserve great credit for the excellence of the exhibits.

The exhibits by the pupils of the Pars Girls' Schools Association are largely of brush work, needle work, clay modelling etc. The pupils of the School under Mis Kapadia, were busy yesterday cooking various articles of food with laundry work. The different dishes smell very appetising and the work turned out in the hastily improvised laundry was also very neat and clean.

The technical work, done by the pupils of the Depressed Classes Mission Parel School also displays considerable skill, especially as it is work done by little children of scavengers. Among the exhibits displayed by the pupils of the Cathedral Girls' High School are a beautiful specimen of a village on the West Coast of India, and clay modellings of some scenes from "Robinson Crusoe" and "The Jungle Book." The specimen of the Indian village was done by students of Standards III and IV and does them infinite credit. "The Farmyard of Village," done by the pupils of the average age of 6 of the Bombay Scottish Education Society's Colaba School, is a fine specimen of paper modelling.

COTTON CLASS STALL.

The stall of the Cotton Class of the Sydenham College of Commerce displays among other exhibits notable specimens of cotton from the field to the factory. Photos in this connection were specially taken by Professor Burnett Hurst. The exhibit by the G. I. P. Railway Parel School include fine educational models. There is also a stall containing samples of work done by the inmates of the Queen Mary's Technical School for Disabled Soldiers. The exhibit include specimens of embroidery work, artificial flowers, eggs, etc. An egg-trap displays considerable skill in its manufacture The Teacher's exhibits include a model of the Tansa, Tulsi and other lakes done by Miss A. Mistry of the Parsi Girls' School Association, a Japanese scene by Miss N Gilroy, and a history model of the Battle of the Marne.

The following awards were made by a Committee composed of Professor J. Nelson Fraser, Professor P. A. Wadia, Miss Dobson, Miss Shirin M. Cursetji, Miss Nikambe and Mr. D. G. Padhye:

Gold Medal—Awarded by the Director of Public Instruction: St. Joseph's Convent Bandra.

Special Silver Medal—Queen Mary's Technical School. Special Silver Medal presented by Miss Corkery, Inspectress of Schools, for the best exhibit sent in by a Vernacular Head Mistress or Assistant Mistress.

ANGLO VERNACULAR SCHOOLS.

1, Kindergarten—Certificate of Merit, Parsi Girls' School Association, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Girls' School.

2, Educational Handwork—Large Silver Medal, Chanda Ramji Girls' High School. Certificate of Merit, Depressed Classes Mission, Highly commended Parsi Girls' School Association.

2, A. Nature Study—No Award.

3, Technical Work—Large Silver Medal, Young Ladies High School; Small Silver Medal, J. N. Petit Orphange; Certificate of Merit, Empress High School, Highly commended Depressed Classes Mission.

4, Domestic Science—Large Silver Medal, Parsi Girls' School Association; Small Silver Medal Seva Sadan.

5, Teachers' Exhibit Silver Medal, Elphinstone High School; Certificate of Merit, W. R. Welankar, (Parsi Orphanage). Highly commended Parsi Girls' Association. Demonstration Award, not made to-day.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

1, Kindergarten—Large Silver Medal, G. I. P. Railway School; Certificate of Merit, Cathedral Girls' High School; Highly commended Bombay Scottish Education Society, Colaba School.

2, Educational Handwork—Large Silver Medal, St. Mary's School, Poona; Certificate of Merit, Cathedral Girls' High School; Highly commended, Colaba School.

3, Nature Study—Certificate of Merit Bombay Scottish Education Society, Coloba School; Highly commended Bombay Scottish Education Society's Orphanage, Mahim.

4, Technical Work—Silver Medal Mount Mary's Convent Bandra; Certificate of Merit, B. E. S. Boys' School; Highly commended, St. Joseph's Convent, Bandra.

5, Domestic Science—Large Silver Medal, St. Joseph's Convent Bandra.

Teachers' Exhibits—Large Silver Medal. St. Teresas School, Girgaum; Certificate of Merit, Miss Gilroy; Bombay Scottosh Education Society, Colaba; Highly commended, Miss I. Walts, John Connon.

Vernaculuar Schools will be judged, to-day.

Owing to the large crowds visiting the Exhibition a charge of 4 annas will be made after 5 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday. The proceeds well be given to the Children's Branch of the Women's War and Relief Fund.

INDIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION.

I. W. E. S. MEMORANDUM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 2.

The memorandum of the Indian Women Education Association which was recently started in England states: "This association by correspondence with friends in India has been able to prepare a tentative list of societies now existing in the various provinces in India, which have for their object the promotion of the education of Indian girls and women. Most of these societies been established to meet special and local requirement. But experience gained in the promotion of great causes shows that co-operation in effort is essential for real progress and it appears that the time has come to attempt such a combination of local activities in India. This will stimulate public interest, and favourably influence the educational policy of Government. Such a combination will promote objects common to all existing societies. But appears to this Association that progressiv action must be subject to an essential condition, namely that the project must initiated and developed in India, for India by India.

Looking to the wide distances in India, appears that a scheme of combination can only be framed after ascertaining the wishes of existing societies and this can best be done by a small delegation of trusted representatives going round and establishing touch among local leaders. In such a proceeding the managers of the Association would gladly take part, bringing to the common stock, experience of the methods found efficacious in this country (England.) Indeed, it was in contemplation to depute the Association's corresponding secretary for this duty. But under existing conditions this has not been found practicable, so action in this respect has had to be postponed. They would, however, earnestly ask their friends in India to take up the work of preparation and the present time seems particularly favourable, because there is the opportunity of consultation in India with Sir Krishna Gupta, the present Chairman of the Association's executive, who has full knowledge of the existing conditions both here and in India. The Indian Women's Education Association would take this opportunity to express the joyful appreciatio with which it regards the endowment b the Maharaj Kumar of Tikari of a college for Indian women. Lovers of human progress must feel deeply grateful to the Maharaja Kumar for so noble an example of what may be done even in these evil times towards repairing devastations from which the world is now suffering.

VALIDITY OF SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

"HABEAS CORPUS" APPLICATION REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, Feb. 4.

A Full Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Chapman, Mullick, Roe and Atkinson delivered separate but concurring judgments in the Habeas Corpus' application questioning the power of the Governor-General in Council to constitute special tribunals.

All judges agreed in rejecting the application holding that the Governor-General in Council had such powers. In winding up his judgment the Chief Justice said apart from the High Courts it would be difficult at the present day to find any Court in this country which does not owe its existence to an Act of the Indian Legislature as an executive act of the Governor-General. Were we to decide such acts as *ultra vires* practically the whole administration of justice in British India would cease to exist. The decision arrived at makes it unnecessary to consider the question which was raised as ancillary to the main question, namely, whether this Court has jurisdiction to issue a writ of "Habeas Corpus" and that point I leave undecided.

LOOT CASE JUDGMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGPUR, Feb. 4.

The Special Tribunal delivered judgment to-day in the Madarganj hat (bazar) looting case. Of nineteen accused, six are acquitted and thirteen convicted under section 395, I. P. C. (dacoity). Sentences range from 6 years to 3 months.

The Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in Abutarap hat (bazar) looting case. Of 39 accused 5 are given the benefit of doubt and acquitted and the rest convicted of dacoity, 3 being sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for 5 years, 8 for 4 years, 22 for 3 years and 1 for 2 years.

MOTOR-CAR AT A HUNT.

Many actions are pending for alleged illegal use of petrol for pleasure motoring, said a Petrol Control official in mail week.

"I attended a meet of foxhounds in Hampshire a few days ago," writes a correspondent to the "Daily Mail." All the morning a motorcar carrying a man and two women was being driven up and down the roads following the hounds. Is this a legal use of petrol?"

MR. GANDHI ON KAIRA DISTRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S MISTAKE.

THE PEOPLES' REMEDY.

An influential and largely attended meeting of Bombay merchants and traders was held yesterday at the Moolji Jetha Market under the presidency of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, when Mr. M. K. Gandhi who had specially come to Bombay, explained to the audience the present situation in the Kaira district. Mr. Gandhi, in a brief but lucid speech, narrated the whole story with the fervour and conviction characteristic of him.

In opening the meeting Mr. Jamnadas said, "You all know very well the purpose for which this meeting is convened. Mr. Gandhi has come here to explain to us the distress that has befallen the Kaira district. I do not want to say anything more, but it is my duty to introduce to you Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Gandhi needs no such introduction (cheers), for we know that in whatever question Mr. Gandhi has engrossed himself, he has scored nothing but success. (Cheers.) He won the battle of freedom in South Africa, he successfully fought at Champaran, and it is no exaggeration to say that it is greatly due to his advocacy of passive resistance that Mrs. Besant was liberated. (Applause.) If Mr. Gandhi had not come out to fight at the time of the Indian indentured labour question, Government would not have yielded. Leaders like Mr. Gandhi are wanted not only in India, but in the whole world. If the Government continues its present attitude, and if the people suffer in consequence, we shall strain every nerve to remove the sufferings, and besides giving our money, we shall undergo hardships if need be."

SABHA JUSTIFIED.

Mr. Gandhi on rising to speak was greeted with loud cheers from all sides. He said:—I do not want to say much. I have received a letter asking me to be present at to-morrow's deputation that is going to wait on his Excellency the Governor, and I am sure I will be able to explain to him the true facts. Still I must make it clear here that the responsibility of the notice issued by the Gujarat Sabha lies on me. I was at Ahmedabad before that notice was issued, where the matter of Kaira district was being discussed, when it was decided that the Gujarat Sabha ought to take part in the matter. I think that as regards this notice, a mountain has been made out of a mole-hill. Every one knew what the notice was when it was being framed. Nobody then even dreamt that Government would misinterpret it. The Sabha had with it sufficient data about the plight of the people. They came to know that Government officials were collecting taxes and the people were even selling their cattle to pay the taxes. The matter had come to such a pass, and, knowing this, the Sabha thought it better to issue a notice to console the people who braved these hardships. And the notice was the result of that information, and I have every hope that in the deputation that is going to wait on the Governor, the result of the deliberations will end in the success of the people.

COMMISSIONER'S WRATH.

If the Commissioner had not been angry with us, and had talked politely with the deputation that waited on him, and had not misinstructed the Bombay Government, such a grave crisis would not have eventuated, and we would not have had the trouble of meeting here this evening. The Sabha's request was to suspend the collection of dues till the negotiations were over. But Government did not take this proper course and issued an angry Press Note. It was my firm belief—and even now I firmly believe—that the representatives of people and Government could have joined together and taken the proper steps. regret to have to say that Government has made a mistake. Perhaps subordinate officers of Government would say to Government that the notice was issued not from a pure motive, but from some other ulterior motive. If Government are impressed with this erroneous belief, those who have stood by the people, I hope, will continue to stand by them to the end and will not retreat. Any responsible right-thinking man could have given them the same advice. People possess the same rights as the authorities have, and public men have every right to advise the people of their rights. The people that do not fight for their rights are like slaves (hear, hear), and such people do not deserve Home Rule. When authorities think that they can take anything from the people and can interfere, a difficult situation arises. And if such a situation arises, I must plainly say that those who have given the people the right advice, will stand by them till the end.

TWO WEAPONS.

I have not yet come to any conclusion, and I sincerely trust that those who understand the responsibility, will not hesitate to undergo hardships in order to secure justice. (Applause.) And in such an eventuality I hope you will not beat an ignominous retreat. The first and the last principle of passive resistance is that we should not inflict hardships on others, but put up with them ourselves in order to get justice, and Government need not fear anything if we make up our mind, as we are bent on getting sheer justice from it and nothing else. To get that justice we must fight with the authorities and the people that do not so fight are but slaves. We can have only two weapons on occasions on like this: Revolt or passive resistance, and my request is for the second remedy always. The right of suffering hardships, and claiming justice and getting our demands is from one's birth. Similarly we have to get justice at the hands of Government by suffering hardships. We must suffer hardships like brave men. What I have to say is, resort to the right means, and that very firmly, in order to remove the distress through which the Gujarat people are passing. It is my conviction that if we tell the truth to the British Government it can be ultimately be convinced, and if only we are firm in our resolve, rest assured that Kaira people shall suffer wrongs no more. (Loud cheers.)

MEANING OF MR. GANDHI'S CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Jamnadas said:—"All of you must have heard the views expressed by Mr. Gandhi. If you have decided what to do in this connection, so much the better, but if not, you will have to decide. Those who want to say anything before the meeting closes, will please come here and address the meeting."

Nobody came forward and Mr. Jamnadas was going to say a few last words, but the gathering persistently called for Mr. Horniman who finally rose.

He said:—"My difficulty is that I have not understood Mr. Gandhi's speech (laughter), but I can only say that I have such implicit confidence in his righteousness and his true judgment in a matter of this kind that I can blindly subscribe to what he has said (cheers) whether I understand it or not. (Laughter.) I do not say this merely to raise a laugh, but because I know that when people are suffering and require to be protected what Mr. Gandhi wishes to do will be right, and must be, and ought to be, done for these people."

The Chairman explained what Mr. Horniman had said, and added:—I fully agree with what Mr. Gandhi has said that the people that are not ready to suffer hardships, are not fit for Home Rule. We are passing through tests one after another, and if we pass through this nobly, we shall get Home Rule. Mr. Gandhi has personally inspected the places. We want money, and we shall have to open grain shops. Most of the cloth merchants have made money, and they should take it as a piece of singular good fortune that they have now come across an occasion to make a good use of their money. (Cheers.) Rs. 25,000 are needed to open grain shops out of which Rs. 10,000 have already been received. We shall not finish our duties by giving money alone, but should be prepared to undergo trials if necessary, and I hope you will be prepared for it.

Mr. Gandhi was then garlanded and a vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings. Mr. Gandhi left the hall amidst resounding cheers.

GOVERNMENT AND KAIRA DISTRES.

FURTHER REMISSIONS DEMANDED,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

A public meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad was held this evening at the Premabhoy Hall under the presidency of Mr. Gordhanbhoy Ishwarbhoy to request the Bombay Government to grant further relief by suspending assessments in the Kaira district, owing to the failure of crops there.

The meeting further expressed its strong disappointment at the unjustifiable remarks and the tone assumed in the press communiqué in reference to the step taken by the Gujarat Sabha regarding the request for suspension of assessments in the Kaira district.

The meeting expressed the opinion that the step taken by the Gujarat Sabha under the guidance of Mr. M. K. Gandhi for the relief of the distress of agriculturists was proper.

Another resolution authorised the president to forward the first resolution to the proper quarters.

"DO MORE FOR THE WAR."

SIR M. O'DWYER'S RECRUITING SPEECH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 4.

In the course of his present tour Sir Michael O'Dwyer held a recruiting Durbar at Hoshiarpur. Many Indian officers in uniform were present. Mr. Halliday, Commissioner, in a speech in Urdu showed how recruiting which was at present confined to Jats, Sikhs and Hindus and Rajputs could be extended. The Lieutenant-Governor in his speech referred to the general good behaviour of returned emigrants in the district and to the work of the Sikh's Committee in this respect. While congratulating the district on their liberal contributions to the war loan and war funds, he appealed to the non-agricultural classes to do more. As a striking example he quoted the case of Atmaram Khairkevah Sirkar, retired peon and bailiff, who offered the whole of his saving for the benefit of the wounded. In the matter of providing recruits, Hindus, Rajputs, said his Honour, had done well and Sikhs splendidly, but the other tribes were hanging back and he appealed to these tribes to make good the deficiency.

His Honour left the following morning for Gurdaspur.

INTERNMENT ORDER.

TWO MONTHS FOR DISOBEDIENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 4.

The Chittagong Special Tribunal has delivered judgment in the case in which Mohini Mohun Samauli, a young man of Midnapore now interned at Noakhali, was charged with disobeying the order of Government requiring him to go to Char Lawrence, a small island in Bay of Bengal, where he was interned. The accused's plea was, he was in bad health and feared that Char Lawrence being a lonely island, medical help could only be had with difficulty. The tribunal sentenced the accused to two months' simple imprisonment.

FLOGGING A DEAD HORSE.

BOGEY OF "PUBLIC SAFETY"

TILT AT GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FULL TEXT OF SYDENHAM MEMORIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

(Delayed in transmission).

MADRAS, Feb. 2.

(Booked at 7 p.m.)

The "Madras Mail" publishes the full text of the Madras memorial presented to Mr. Lloyd George by Lord Sydenham:—The memorial stated that the unconditional release of Mrs. Besant by the Government of India was gravely detrimental to the public interest and incompatible with the principle of provincial autonomy laid down by the present Secretary of State. The signatories were opposed to the immediate granting of Home Rule and such sudden and violent constitutional changes although they were in favour of a gradual and orderly advancement in the direction of self-Government on the ground that Home Rule at this stage would impair the efficiency of public service, hamper European mercantile activity and would mean permanent relegation of the masses to a position of hopeless inferiority under an oligarchy extremely intolerant of their legitimate effort to uplift themselves. They further objected to the occasion and methods of campaign carried on by Mrs. Besant which they described as a persistent violent and frequently most inaccurate criticism of the British Rule in India generally and the imputation of base, secret motives to officials.

After characterising the release of Mrs. Besant as damaging to the dignity and authority of the Government of Madras and mentioning the O'Dwyer incident the memorial concludes:—"It would thus appear that the Government of India have entered on a policy of lowering the authority and prestige of provincial Governments. The signatories of this memorial consider that it is essential for public safety and good administration that provincial Governments who are directly responsible for law and order within these territories and who alone can be sufficiently acquainted with the local conditions should be left in the enjoyment of power to restrain by internment or other lawful means, the activities of agitators. The signatories of this memorial, therefore, pray that his Majesty's Government may be pleased to issue through the Right Hon. the Secretary of State a public assurance that, in future, the rights of provincial Governments in this vital matter will be respected by the Secretary of State and the Government of India."

MR. TILAK'S TOUR.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 4.

The tour programme of Mr. Tilak is arranged:—Leaving Poona, 5th, reaching, Khandwa, Burhanpur, 6th; Malkapur, Bulchana, Chiksali, 7th; Khamgaon, 8th; Jalgaon, Shegaon, 9th, Telhara Akot, 10th; Akola, Basim, 11th; Pusad Karanja, 12th; Murtijapur, Pulgaon, 13th; Arvi, 14th; Chanda, 15th and 16th; Wun Pandharkavada, 17th; Warora, Wardha Sindi, 18th; Umrer, 19th; Kalmeshwar, Kohli, Patol, 20th; Bhandara, 21st.

The Home Rule Executive Committee met yesterday. The Deputation of Messrs. Tilak, Khaparde, Kelkar, Karandikar, B. C. Pal, and Das were finally settled. The annual Home Rule Conference is fixed for Bombay to be held some day before the Deputation leaves Bombay.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies received a visit from his Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad on Monday afternoon.

Her Excellency opened the Exhibition of School Work in the University Hall, on Monday afternoon and afterwards their Excellencies were present at the Excelsior Theatre to view the "Indian Official War Film.

Sir Harcourt Butler is still laid up at Government House but his knee is progressing favourably.

An event which constitutes a landmark in the history of Freemasonry occurred at Basra on Saturday, when the District Grand Master, Bombay, Right Wor. Bro. W. A. Haig Brown, consecrated, with appropriate ritual, the first Masonic Lodge in Mesopotamia, installing General Sir George Macmunn as first Master.

It is understood that the Raja of Suketh has offered a further contribution of Rs. 24,000 towards the expenses of the war to be paid in four instalments.

DENTAL NOTICE

OTHER ORGANS AFFECTED

Decaying and distorted teeth favour the retention of food debris, in which THE MOST MALIGNANT MICRO-ORGANISMS DEVELOP, and, cause slow bacterial poisoning, infecting the system generally.

Irritation produced by diseased teeth and gums is frequently the origin of many nerve disturbances, affections of the eyes and ears, headache, neuralgia, especially in the face. Some forms of insanity have also been traced to conditions associated with diseased teeth and unhealthy gums.

THEREFORE

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WIFE'S SETTLEMENT OF £30,000.

JUDGE ON OFFICER'S CONDUCT.

In the King's Bench Division on the 14th December, before Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury, a case was taken up which was described by counsel for plaintiff as one of extreme unpleasantness, and one with a remarkable story. Plaintiff was Lieut-Colonel William Thomas Montagu Hill, Scots Guards, and he brought the action for the rescission of a certain deed by which he settled upon his wife £30,000. Defendants were his wife, Mrs. Jane Elizabeth Hill, and the Public Trustee.

Mr. Patrick Hastings (instructed by Messrs. Kenneth Brown, Baker, Baker, and Co.) appeared for plaintiff; Mr. Douglas Hogg, K.C., and Mr. T. Mathew (instructed by Messrs. Charles Russell and Co.) represented Mrs. Hill. Mr. Van den Berg appeared for the Public Trustee

Counsel for plaintiff explained that his client some fifteen years ago married the widow of Mr. Samuel Lewis, a well-known moneylender, and with his wife there came to him a considerable sum of money, His wife died in 1906. Before her death, Colonel Hill had made the acquaintance of his present wife, whom he married in 1907. Previous to this marriage he had sent to his present wife a number of letters relating to his first wife. During his second marriage plaintiff's life appeared to have been one of misery. The wife had not destroyed the letters she received before the marriage and she told him they were in her possession, and that they proved he had treated his first wife with consistent cruelty; that he had threatened to murder her, and that she was in vital terror of her husband. Mrs. Hill compelled her husband to enter into an agreement, by which he settled all he had on his wife. He had two daughters before the marriage to defendant and two daughters afterwards. The only thing that compelled plaintiff to enter into the agreement was the undertaking by his wife to destroy every document she possessed.

The terms of the deed, dated July, 1913, stated that plaintiff would give to his wife during her life £1,500 a year. Mrs. Hill covenanted to live amicably with her husband and give up all documents relating to any past incident, also not to make any reference to any alleged incident in the previous marriage. The result of the agreement was that plaintiff stated he had no money at all, and that Mrs. Hill had everything. Subsequently there were continuous disputes, and the Chancery Court made an order for plaintiff to carry out the covenant. When the war broke out he rejoined the Army, and since then he had no relations with his wife. In 1916, when plaintiff was home on leave, his wife came to him and a scene ensued. She alleged that he had been unfaithful, and then she told him that she had still in her possession the letters which he thought ha been destroyed.

FIRST WIFE'S LETTERS.

In her affidavit of documents Mrs. Hill swore that she had no documents relating to the case. Subsequently her solicitors intimated that two letters had been found amongst Colonel Hill's effects. They appeared to have been written when plaintiff and the late Mrs. Hill were on board a steamer. They were by the late Mrs. Hill to her husband. One said:

For the last fortnight you have daily more and more ignored me and left me in the care of the stewards. Last night you chose to make a public scandal of your neglect of me while you sat smoking and drinking in the choice set you have recently admitted to your friendship. You are a coward. I have no one here to defend me.

The second letter was headed. "On board the Bremen," dated Feb. 15, 1905. It said:

We are nearing Melbourne, and shortly I shall have the protection of my brother instead of yours. I have borne so much from your insolent neglect and contempt of me for the last month that I am not inclined to permit any more. It was my earnest wish to hide from my brother a most unhappy situation. That would be impossible under present conditions, so if you force me to it I shall claim his protection and quit yours. That is evidently what you want. I have already indicated to Harry how unhappy I am. I cannot explain the motive of last week in compelling me to allow you to hold me in your arms.—Ada.

In answer to interrogatories defendant said she had information to the effect that plaintiff had treated his late wife with cruelty, and had threatened to murder her.

Plaintiff's evidence, taken on commission was read. He said life was absolutely impossible with defendant. They quarrelled all the time. In February 1916, she came to the Ritz Hotel with their two small children. She made a noise in the hotel that he was forced to let her into his room. She said she had the correspondence which he thought had been burnt.

In cross-examination plaintiff admitted that his wife had discovered that he had been living with another lady. As a result of a reconciliation he entered into the agreement.

Mr. Hogg explained that the only letters defendant had were the two that were found in July, 1916, when removing from Westwood, where they had lived.

DEFENDANT'S STORY.

Mr. Hogg, opening the defence, stated that by his first wife plaintiff came into a fortune of £175,000. He had known defendant some years before his first marriage. After the second marriage his wife had reason to suspect his fidelity. A lady told her in April, 1912, that he was keeping her as his mistress, and had spoken to her of his dislike and hatred of defendant. Mrs. Hill then found documents in her husband's desk which corroborated that intrigue. The husband begged for forgiveness, and the deed was drawn up by way of reconciliation. All the letters the wife had were handed over to her solicitors, and they lived very happily afterwards. Eight months later the Public Trustee took proceedings in the Chancery Division to enforce the deed, and, although there were two orders made by the Court, defendant had not obeyed them, and an application for attachment was hung up, as defendant was serving with his Majesty's Forces. Evidence would be called to show he was setting up other establishments in the country for his own home, at which he was residing with a lady whom he called "Mrs. Hill," and who was not the defendant.

Mr. Hastings said the defendant had been getting up to the time of the action all the money on the securities, and since then £500 a year.

Mr. Hogg explained that the plaintiff had covenanted to settle a sum that would produce £1,500 a year for the benefit of defendant, that she never had it, and the arrears amounted to between £3,000 and £4,000. He asked the jury to say defendant was not guilty of fraud, and had not committed a breach of the covenant.

Defendant gave evidence. In cross-examination, she said she first met the colonel in 1899. In 1905 she went to Ceylon. Colonel Hill and his first wife were on board. He paid witness's fare. He sent her love letters during the time his first was alive. If she told plaintiff she had letters which contained threats it would be untrue. There were no threats to murder in his letters, but he had threatened to murder witness. He was madly in love with her during the lifetime of his first wife. He had promised to marry her before he was engaged to his first wife.

Mr. Hastings: Where did Colonel Hill meet you?—I refuse to answer.

Further cross-examined, witness said defendant had allowed her £400 a year while his first wife was alive.

STRONG JUDICIAL COMMENT.

His lordship, in summing up, pointed out that plaintiff, through his first wife, came into £175,000. He said he had now nothing but his pay and something less than £100 a year, and apparently he was in almost a destitute condition, so that he could not afford to live in London except at the Ritz Hotel, (Laughter.) He naturally, being in this poor and miserable circumstance, desired to get out of the agreement for the support of his wife and children. "It is for you to say whether you believe him now you know the kind of life he lives. What kind of man is he? He is a colonel in the Scots Guards. Is he fit to be there?" After pointing out how the plaintiff treated his first wife, his lordship said they had only his own evidence that defendant had tricked him into signing the deed.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict in favour of defendants.

His lordship entered jdgment for defendants, with costs, and added: "I desire to say I am absolutely agreed with the verdict of the jury. I believe that before the war the regiment to which this plaintiff, Colonel Hill, belongs, the Scots Guards, would have taken steps to see that he resigned his commission in that regiment. We are at war, and whether that be possible or not I do not know, but, in my judgment he has been proved to be guilty of conduct which makes him quite disentitled to be considered an officer and a gentleman. Whether in these circumstances he can be allowed to remain an officer I do not know, but I shall call the attention of the Secretary of War to the whole circumstances of the case."—"Daily Telegraph."

EARLY GERMAN PRINTED BOOKS.

A LETIER OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

A total of £4,156 4s. at the sale in mail week at Christie's of Mr. C. Fairfax Murray's early German printed books brought the amount of the three days' dispersal up to £18,979 6s. Again, as on Monday, few of the greatest rarities bought within the last three or four years have not quite maintained their market value.

The second Latin edition of the Block-Book, "Speculum Humanae Salvationis," issued before the year 1471, the text of 20 leaves printed from wooden blocks, and the other 46 leaves from moveable types but wanting eight leaves), sold for £480, as compared with the £900 paid for it at the Pembroke sale in 1914. A vellum copy of the first edition of Valerius Maximus "Facta et Dicta," 1471, only about six copies known, bought £320; at the Pembroke sale it cost £500. Mr. Quaritch was the buyer in both cases.

Other books to reach three figures included the Pfinzing poem celebrating the exploits and heroic feats of the Emperor Maximilian, printed at Muremberg, 1517, and with woodcuts by Schauffelein, Burkman and others which brought £200; Rodericus, "Spigel des Menschlichen Lebens," Augsburg, 1476, first edition in German and first with woodcuts, £136 (Ellis); "Speculum Humanae Salvationis," Augsburg, 1473, the first entirely typographical edition, £168; Verandus, "De Insulis in mari Indico," etc., Basle, 1494, the first edition with the Columbus letter to the King of Spain containing the account of the Admiral's first voyage and his discovery of America, £130 (H. Stevens); Voraigne, "Legenda Sanctorum," 1474, the Latin edition with woodcuts printed in Germany, £115; and Koberger's only edition of the same, 1488, £100. Except where otherwise stated, Mr. Quaritch was the purchaser.

THE MORRISON MANUSCRIPTS.

A total of £1,556 4s. 6d. was realized at Sotheby's for a further instalment of the Morrison MSS. An autograph letter from Queen Elizabeth to Henri IV. of France, "Mon tres cher bon frere et cousin le Roy tres chrestien," asking the King to condone the offence of M. de Beauvais, whom she sends to him, was knocked down to "Throgmorten" at £150. Another letter written and signed by Roger Ascham, 1574, to "Ma bonne soeur et cousine la Royne mere," referring to Catherine's efforts to make peace between Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots, was bought by Messrs. Maggs for £115.—"The Times."

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For three months' Bills Rs. 98-12-0 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

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For nine months' Bills Rs. 96 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills Rs. 95 per cent representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 4.

There has been no rain. Weather is generally drier than usual and in Baluchistan temperature is very low.

Forecast:—Some light snow in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 3rd Feb. 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.:

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.925 Inches
Temperature of Air	75.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67.3 "
Dew Point	62.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.640 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	82.7 "
Minimum do.	70.1 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,N,WNW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	107 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following is a summary of observation recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th February 1918, giving data for the preceding hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity below normal except in the north Punjab night temperature is lower than usual here.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear an the air is drier than usual. Day tempera ture is above normal at Mainpuri and Cawn pore; night temperature is in defect in th west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Night temperature is below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedabad reports heavy cloud; skies are clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Gujarat and Central India West. Night temperature is below normal generally.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature and humidity are normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear and in the north Konkan the air is drier than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is above normal at Belgaum.

General Remarks.—The air is unusually dry in Sind and parts of the Punjab and Rajputana, Fine dry weather continues generally.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8, a m. on MONDAY, the 4th of February 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total since 1st Nov. to date.	Departure since 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	80	64.8	87	..	3.58	—1.07
Do. (3rd Feb.)	78.7	64.8	84	..	2.47	—1.04
Jask	74.5	56.9	34	..	2.44	—0.01
Do. (3r Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	77.5	62.2	53	..	0.16	—1.96
Do. (3rd Feb.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	72.0	43.0	30	..	0.0*	—0.74
Rawalpindi	65.9	35.2	9	..	4.5	+0.13
Lahore	71.0	36.3	50	..	0.15	—1.52
Hissar	71.5	41.1	38	..	0.40	..
Ambala	73.7	38.1	26	..	1.14	—1.46
Delhi	71.4	50.0	55	..	0.58	—1.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	73.4	46.1	57	..	1.09	+0.02
Mainpuri	73.7	44.3	57	..	0.59	—0.91
Jhansi	78.8	44.9	78	..	0.09	—1.01
Cawnpore	79.2	49.9	60	..	0.42	—0.77
Allahabad	..	..	..	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	73.7	43.8	35	..	0.02	—0.53
Jacobabad	76.3	50.0	32	..	0	—0.89
Karachi	71.4	49.6	55	..	0	—0.87
Ajmer	74.7	48.1	28	..	0.23	—0.67
Jaipore	77.8	45.8	40	..	0	—0.54
Kotah	66.0	48.4	24	..	0.12	—0.62
Mount Abu						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Wagr—	77.0	44.7	71	..	0	—0.26
Rhuj	79.5	52.7	62	..	0	—0.17
Dwarka	79.3	52.0	65	..	0	—0.41
Veraval	80.1	61.1	58	..	0	—0.39
Rajkot	81.2	50.8	40	..	0	—0.32
Bhavnagar Para	84.7	53.5	54	..	0	—0.24
Surat	84.9	51.6	33	..	0	—0.21
Ahmedabad	82.6	47.9	35	..	0	—0.32
Deesa	76.7	44.2	44	..	0	—0.57
Neemuch	79.5	48.1	40	..	0	—0.66
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	80.8	47.8	64	..	0.96	—0.58
Jubbulpore	79.4	51.8	42	..	0	—1.55
Saugor	82.4	51.0	52	..	0.01	—1.24
Hoshangabad	86.2	53.6	45	..	0.04	—0.90
Khandwa	89.9	56.8	45	..	0.18	—1.22
Akola	88.9	61.3	52	..	0.86	—1.42
Amraoti	88.0	56.2	51	..	0.16	—1.46
Nagpur	89.5	59.0	64	..	0.07	—1.21
Chanda	84.7	57.0	68	..	0.95	0
Raipur						
KONKAN—	82.7	67.2	57	..	0	—0.54
Bombay	85.1	68.7	45	..	0.99	+0.32
Ratnagiri	83.1	69.8	90	..	5.95	+4.78
Marmugao	85.5	65.3	95	..	1.10	—0.83
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	87.7	51.7	38	..	1.40	+0.62
Malegaon	85.5	55.8	40	..	3.09	+1.91
Ahmednagar	88.2	55.9	61	..	3.87	+2.80
Poona	89.3	60.6	39	..	0.65	—0.88
Sholapur	87.8	62.0	48	..	1.11	—0.09
Bijapur	88.1	57.2	73	..	5.69	+3.78
Belgaum	86.5	59.0	38	..	0.38	—0.63
Aurangabad	89.0	58.7	59	..	0.14	—0.69
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.5	60.5	58	..	2.29	+1.01
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	86.9	71.4	75	..	2.41	—0.94
Mangalore	86.8	70.2	82	..	7.27	+1.00
Calicut	89.1	70.0	69	..	15.31	+6.71
Cochin	84.1	64.0	86	..	19.55	—2.05
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	83.2	63.5	83	..	12.19	+5.93
Masulipatam	90.1	62.5	50	..	2.72	+0.53
Bellary	90.1	64.4	55	..	5.44	+0.77
Cuddapah	82.7	63.0	84	..	20.14	+9.17
Madras	88.3	56.2	57	..	2.41	—1.19
Bangalore	88.6	65.1	54	..	7.12	+2. 4
Coimbatore	88.9	61.5	76	..	7.61	—0.55
Trichinopoly	82.5	67.7	76	..	26.91	+8.36
Negapatam						

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 86 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 4th February, 1918, was 30.161 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 86 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 86 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G E Collins, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J Low, Rifle Corps.
Lieut R W Porter, Black Watch.
Major P Wright, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G C McLeod, Scottish Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING BELIEVED KILLED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W A Dixon, Irish Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain W G D Butcher, Londons.
Captain W A Fleming, Devons.
Second-Lieut A B Heywood, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut D R Hinckley, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut W L Kennedy, Sussex.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut W H Storke, Dragoon Guards.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut H G Hallum, Hampshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R H P Addington, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A G Austin, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut A Babbage, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut A H Bennett, Machinegun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Clayton Garrison Artillery.
Lieut P Boddington, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut L P Brown, Garrison Artillery.
Captain R F Burkitt, Garrison Artilery.
Major G K Butt, Lincolns.
Captain R N Caldwell, South Wales Borderers.
Captain V A C Clery, Engineers.
Lieut F C H Compton, West Kents.
Second R A Craig, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut G K Crompton, Hampshires.
Captain J W Foulkes-Jones, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R C Fynn, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A J Hadley, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut F J Hampson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut R B James, Household Cavalry.
Second-Lieut G F Kay, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut V C Mascall, North Lancs.
Lieut C H Pearson, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Col. B C M Phillips, Hertfords.
Second-Lieut P H Porter, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H B Richardson, Northumberlands.
Lieut R E Smith, Field Artillery.
Lieut H E Solomon, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J F Spence, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J A Wilcock, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T A Urwin, Flyinng Corps.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut A W Barnes, Warwicks.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut R M Malcolm, Border Regiment.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONER.

Second-Lieut J Adamson, Lancs Fusiliers.
Captain A G Bryree, Medicals.
Captain H P Churchhouse, Warwicks.
Lieut F R C Cobbold, Flying.
Captain A B Douglas, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut L McK Ewen, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R G Frith, Flying Corps.
Captain H B Goulding, Medicals.
Lieut R Haddock, Higiland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut W Harrison, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut S Kendall, Flying Corps.
Lieut J M Leach, Yorkshires.
Lieut W G Meggitt, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut H G Robinson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A Shearer, Durhams.
Second-Lieut K St. C H Toovey, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H Whineup, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut G E Williams, Tanks Corps.
Lieut H J Winder, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW NOT MISSING.

Captain D R Alexander, Medicals.

LONDON, Jan. 23.

The following casualties are announced :—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut A S Balfour, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut E Brewer, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C Campbell, Rifles Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain R W Chappell, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F H Hall, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut W S Harvey, Engineers.
Second-Lieut L B Hoyland, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R McPherson, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Mayes, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R A Mayes, Field Artillery.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut H V Biddington, Flying Corps.
Lieut J Boyd, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut J H Corbet, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut H E Davies, Flying Corps.
Captain C E R Litt, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut J H Young, Londons.

LONDON, Jan. 24.

The following casualties are announced.—

KILLED.

Captain E F Johnson, Field Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut F Yates, Hampshires.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Captain R B Bishop, Northamptons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Kember, Lancs Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain V B Hill, Rifle Corps.

WOUNDED.

Captain R D Bell, Medicals.
Second-Lieut T Bishop, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut H J Capern, Rifles Corps.
Second-Lieut G A C Clarke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Cross, Manchesters.
Lieut E C A Gosling, Londons.
Lieut W R Haggas, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut E H Hammonds, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut J H Hartley, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Haughan, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut C H Hirst, Engineers.
Captain A M Johnson, Medicals.
Second-Lieut B J Luckie, Middlesex.
Lieut E G M W Melvneux, Dragoon Guards
Second-Lieut D R Morgan, Welsh Regiment.
Major A J R Munro, Field Artillery.
Lieut B G Nichola Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G J Nugent, Dublins.
Second-Lieut B C Ranson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W H Rudder, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut E C Ranson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut W G Stirling, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut G J Nugent, Dublins.
Second-Lieut E C Ranson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C B Stonebridge, South Lanes
Second-Lieut S M Watson, Liverpools.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW PRISONER.

Captain J A Watt, Scottish Rifles.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS

Second-Lieut F J Archer, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut C A Robertson, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut B Stott, Wellingtons.

INDIAN CASUALTIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 1.

The following name of British officer appear in casualty list No. 396, Indian Expeditionary Forces :—

DIED OF DISEASE.

Indian Army: Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Burton.

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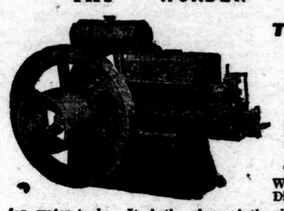

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